

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD,

1900

(IN TWO VOLUMES).

VOL. I.

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1900

LONDON :

MCCORQUODALE & CO., LIMITED, CARDINGTON STREET, N.W

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MANAGERS ELECTED BY THE SEVERAL METROPOLITAN BOARDS OF GUARDIANS, AND
THOSE NOMINATED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

MANAGERS ELECTED BY THE SEVERAL METROPOLITAN BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

(For the Three Years ending May 15th, 1901.)

UNION OR PARISH.	NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.	COMMITTEES (AS AT END OF 1900).
Bethnal Green	Barnard, A. P.	309, Hackney Road, N.E.	"Exmouth," Hospitals.
Bloomsbury	Smith, Prof. W. R., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (EMIN.)	74, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.	Children's, Hospitals, Statistical.
Camberwell	Hurst, W. B.	182, The Gardens, Peckham Rye, S.E.	Hospitals.
"	Street, William	College House School, 56-60, Queen's Rd., Peckham	Children's.
Chelsea	Prass, J. H.	Wentworth Villa, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.	Children's.
City of London	GreatRex, Augustus, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.	23, Holborn, E.C.	Contract.
"	Johnston, W. J.	Corn Exchange Chambers, Seething Lane, E.C.	Works, Ambulance.
"	Lile, J. H.	4, Ludgate Circus, E.C.	Works, Children's, Contract.
"	Monson, Edward, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E.	St. James' Place, Garlick Hill, E.C.	Works.
"	Willmott, John	54-56, Bartholomew Close, E.C.	Contract, "Exmouth."
Putnam	Hill, J. R., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Fenstanton, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.	Asylums, Ambulance, Hospitals, Finance, Works.
Greenwich	Oldman, F. J.	85, Arbutnot Road, New Cross, S.E.	Asylums, Children's.
Hackney	Bates, Thomas	67, Clifden Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.	Hospitals, Children's.
"	Beurle, W. L.	Linden House, 331, Victoria Park Road, N.E.	Children's, "Exmouth," Hospitals.
Hammersmith	Pope, Rev. G. W.	167, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	Finance, Hospitals, Asylums.
Hampstead	Hardcastle, John	Upton House, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.	Statistical, Asylums, Hospitals.
Holborn	Baker, Miss I. M.	37, Brooke Street, Holborn, W.C.	Children's, Hospitals.
"	Frankland, William	28, Stockwell Park Crescent, S.W.	Asylums, Hospitals, "Exmouth."
Islington	Elliott, G. S.	14, Upper Street, Islington, N.	Children's.
"	Lambert, Samuel	125, Barnsbury Road, N.	Asylums, Hospitals.
"	Varley, Miss Amelia	82, Newington Green Road, Islington, N.	Hospitals, Children's.
Kensington	Reade, Rev. C. Darby, M.A., J.P.	83, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	Asylums.
"	Webb, Colonel R. F., M.A., D.L., J.P.	6, West Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.	Asylums, Finance, Works.
"	Wells, Percy	26, Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.	Hospitals.
"	Andrew, Captain C. W., J.P.	5, Kennington Terrace, Kennington Park, S.E.	Works, Contract, Ambulance, Hospitals, Finance.
Lambeth	Burridge, Alfred	Saxondur, 46, Herne Hill, S.E.	Works, Asylums, Hospitals, "Exmouth."
"	Cochran, W. B.	The Clone, Court Road, West Norwood, S.E.	Children's, Hospitals.
"	Wilkinson, Outhbert	Florian, Lawrie Park Avenue, Sydenham	Finance, Hospitals, Contract.
Lewisham	Howard, Paul	39, Bow Road, E.	Asylums, Works, "Exmouth," Children's.
Mile End Old Town	Coles, S. J.	123, Feruhead Road, W.	Hospitals.
Paddington	Swift, H. H., J.P.	45, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.	Asylums, Statistical.
"	Power, Thomas, L.R.C.P. (LOND.)	156, East India Dock Road, E.	Hospitals.
Poplar	Bramston, Miss Georgina	39, Greycoat Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.	Contract, Children's, Hospitals.
St. George's, W.	Hardcastle, Henry, J.P.	38, Eaton Square, S.W.	Hospitals, Ambulance.
"	Myers, Brig.-Surg. Lt.-Col. A. B. R.	43, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road, S.W.	"Exmouth," Hospitals.
"	Walden, R. W.	65, Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W.	Asylums, Statistical.
"	Martineau, P. M., J.P., D.L., LL.B.	Littleworth, Esher, Surrey	Works, Contract, Asylums, Hospitals.

MANAGERS ELECTED BY THE SEVERAL METROPOLITAN BOARDS OF GUARDIANS—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS	COMMITTEES (AS AT END OF 1900).
St. Marylebone ...	Brooke-Hitching, T. H., J.P. ...	Regent House, Regent Street, W. ...	Ambulance.
" ...	Hunt, Jackson, M.A., J.P. ...	23, Montagu Square, W. ...	Finance, Ambulance, Hospitals.
" ...	White, Edward (Chairman, General Purposes Committee) * ...	20, Upper Berkeley Street, W. ...	Works, Contract.
St. Olave's ...	Ecroyd, W. H. ...	Tyler's Gateway, Bermondsey, S.E. ...	Hospitals, Children's, Contract.
St. Pancras ...	Boden, Anthony ...	34, Maitland Park Villas, N.W. ...	Asylums, Contract, Hospitals.
" ...	Purchase, Frederick ...	16, Platt Street, Pancras Road, N.W. ...	Children's, Hospitals.
" ...	Thornley, Joseph, J.P. ...	53, Camden Square, N.W. ...	Contract, Asylums, Hospitals.
St. Saviour's ...	Cornell, Thomas ...	63, Borough Road, S.E. ...	Asylums, Children's, Contract, "Exmouth."
" ...	Neville, William ...	33, Trinity Square, S.E. ...	Asylums, Hospitals.
Shoreditch ...	Wakeling, E. J. ...	149, New North Road, Hoxton, N. ...	"Exmouth."
Stepney ...	Mills, F. C., J.P. ...	38, Albert Square, Commercial Road East, E. ...	Children's, "Exmouth," Hospitals, Contract.
Strand ...	Ruddersforth, W. H. G. ...	24, Pantoun Street, Haymarket, S.W. ...	Finance.
Wandsworth & Clapham ...	Marriott, Rev. C. P., M.A. ...	40, Park Road, New Wandsworth, S.W. ...	"Exmouth," Hospitals, Children's.
" "	Muspratt, Henry ...	58, Mount Nod Road, Streatham, S.W. ...	Ambulance, Hospitals.
" "	Penfold, W. F. ...	Burwood House, Upper Tooting, S.W. ...	Contract, Asylums, Hospitals.
Westminster ...	Bingham, F. H. ...	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W. ...	Works, Hospitals, Children's.
Whitechapel ...	Brown, James ...	43, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. ...	Asylums, Children's.
Woolwich ...	Graham, Lieut.-Col. W. J. B., V.D. ...	Whitehouse Villa, Woodlands, Old Charlton, Kent ...	

* The General Purposes Committee consists of the whole Board.

MANAGERS NOMINATED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.	COMMITTEES (AS AT END OF 1900).
Acworth, W. M. ...	18, St. James's Place, S.W. ...	Finance, Statistical.
Adeane, Admiral E. S., C.M.G., J.P. ...	28, Eaton Place, Eaton Square, S.W. ...	Finance, Ambulance, Hospitals, Works.
Bridges, J. H., M.B., F.R.C.P. ...	2, Park Place Gardens, Paddington, W. ...	Statistical, Hospitals.
Bullock, Colonel R. ...	8, Gledstane Road, West Kensington, W. ...	Asylums, Hospitals, Statistical.
Crooks, William ...	28, Northumberland Street, Poplar, E. ...	Children's, Hospitals.
Doneraile, The Viscount ...	91, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. ...	Statistical, Ambulance, Asylums.
Drage, Geoffrey ...	20, Lowndes Square, S.W. ...	"Exmouth."
Galsworthy, Sir E. H., J.P., D.L. (Chairman of the Board) ...	26, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W. ...	Ex-officio member of all committees.
Helby, J. T. ...	Glengarriff, Hawthorne Road, Bickley, Kent ...	Works, Asylums, Hospitals, Contract.
Hensley, R. M., J.P. ...	Glenton House, Putney, S.W. ...	Finance, Works, Ambulance, Asylums, Hospitals.
Inderwick, Miss E. F. ...	8, Warwick Square, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Asylums.
Kennett-Barrington, Sir V. H. B. ...	57, Albert Hall Mansions, Kensington Gore, S.W. ...	Statistical, Hospitals, Ambulance.
Marvin, Lieut.-Col. Wm. ...	45, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W. ...	Children's, Hospitals.
Scovell, A. C., J.P. ...	8, Primrose Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W. ...	Finance, Statistical, Works, Ambulance, Hospitals.
Stanley, Hon. Maude A. ...	32, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W. ...	Children's, Hospitals.
Strong, Richard, J.P. ...	Helstonleigh, Champion Park, Camberwell, S.E. ...	Statistical, Asylums.
Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G., M.P., J.P. (Vice-Chairman of the Board) ...	10, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. ...	Ex-officio member of all committees.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1900

19th June, 1901.

Intro- duction.

1. In reporting generally on their work, the Managers have endeavoured to convey a fair impression of the manner in which their duties and responsibilities have been discharged without burdening the report with details, which, although of deep interest to those engaged in the administration of poor law and municipal or other public institutions, are apt to prove tedious to the general public. And it is the public, who have to pay the cost, that the Managers especially desire to interest in their proceedings.

The Board have long since outgrown their original functions, which were limited to the reception and treatment of paupers suffering from fever or smallpox or afflicted with imbecility. They possess to-day hospital accommodation to the extent of upwards of 6,000 beds, open to any persons of whatever social position who may suffer from certain classes of infectious disease; asylums which accommodate 6,000 imbeciles; a training ship for 600 boys; schools for children suffering from ringworm; homes for mentally defective children (from which they can attend special schools); and seaside homes for children. Schools are also in course of preparation for children suffering from ophthalmia, and homes for children remanded from the police courts. The Board also maintain an ambulance service, which, at any time of the day or night, can place a properly equipped carriage and trained nurse at the door of any of the 600,000 inhabited houses which lie within the metropolitan area; and a river service for the transport of smallpox patients from the Board's special wharves to the Hospital Ships.

In the following report for the year 1900 the several branches of the Board's work will be referred to as concisely as possible, and for further and fuller information reference will be made to the reports of the respective committees. First, however, it will be convenient to refer to several matters not belonging to any particular department.

New office.

2. The business of the Board was transferred from Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, to their new office, Victoria Embankment, E.C., in March, 1900.

**London
Govern-
ment Act.**

3. The London Government Act, 1899, came into operation on the 1st November, 1900. Under its provisions the 44 vestries and district boards (the sanitary authorities for London) have ceased to exist, and in their place have been formed 28 separate municipalities, exclusive of the Corporation of the City of London. For the purpose of preserving statistical continuity, the notifications of infectious diseases made under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, have been entered under the headings of the old sanitary areas up to the end of the year.

**Assessment
of Govern-
ment
property.**

4. Although not a rating authority, the Managers are interested in seeing that national property in London should contribute its fair share to the local expenditure of the Metropolis. They therefore joined with the London County Council and other public bodies in presenting petitions to the House of Commons in support of the Council's proposals for abolishing the exemption of Government property from legal assessment.

Erysipelas.

5. The Managers are not authorised to admit into their hospitals persons suffering from erysipelas, but they may and do use their ambulances for the conveyance of such cases to and from other places. Several of the boards of guardians advocated the admission of such patients into the Managers' hospitals; but the proposal did not meet with general support.

**Tuber-
culosis.**

6. The success which is said to have attended the open-air treatment of tuberculosis could not fail to arrest the attention of the metropolitan boards of guardians, in whose infirmaries a large number of phthisical patients are constantly in residence. On the suggestion of the Local Government Board, a conference of the metropolitan boards of guardians was convened in July to consider the advisability of special accommodation and treatment being provided, under the management and control of a metropolitan authority, for the treatment by open-air methods of phthisical patients chargeable to the Metropolis. The Managers were invited to the conference; but being of opinion that the question was one which should be determined by the guardians alone, they did not depute delegates to attend the conference. No official intimation of the conclusion at which the conference arrived has been received by the Managers.

Plague.

7. The apprehension of plague led to the Managers being desired to make provision for the accommodation and treatment of any cases which might arise in London. It will be reassuring to the public to know that arrangements were immediately made which it is believed would have enabled the Managers to deal with any outbreak which might have occurred.

**General
Purposes
Committee's
work.**

8. Before the establishment of the central committees it was the practice of the Board to refer to the General Purposes Committee, which is a committee of the whole Board, any question affecting generally any particular set of the Board's institutions. Now such questions are considered by the several central committees, and the General Purposes Committee's work is proportionately lightened. The committee's report on p. 20 gives details of the various subjects dealt with during the year.

**Building
works.**

9. The increasing use by the public of the Board's infectious hospitals, and the necessity for making further provision for the accommodation of imbeciles, and for the various classes of poor children now entrusted to the Board's care, have compelled the Managers from time to time to enter upon considerable building operations. Particulars of the progress of the works during the past year are given in the report of the Works Committee, p. 60.

**Contracts
for
provisions,
clothing,
&c.**

10. The annual report of the Contract Committee is entered at p. 72.
The population daily resident in the Board's institutions averaged 15,000 persons last year, and the annual expenditure on articles of food, clothing, and household necessities approached £500,000. Analyses of various articles have been made during the year.

**Children's
Committee's
work.**

11. In the report of the Children's Committee, p. 74, full particulars are given of the work of that department during the past year. With regard to three out of the five classes of children committed to the Board's care, the principal aim of the Managers is to ensure the continuance of education whilst separation from healthy children remains necessary.

Two sites for schools for children suffering from ophthalmia are in the possession of the Managers, one being at Brentwood, Essex, and the other at Swanley, Kent. These schools will together provide accommodation for 720 children. Plans for the buildings have been completed, and building operations will probably commence in the present year.

For children suffering from ringworm the Managers were able to obtain, in the last month of the year, a building at Witham, Essex, which, until the preceding month, had been used as a school by the South Metropolitan School District Board. Immediate steps were taken to accommodate in this building some 160 children. The arrangements were not completed by the end of the year, but it may be mentioned here that by the 22nd January of the present year the first batch of children was admitted.

The S. Anne's Home at Herne Bay and the East Cliff House at Margate

both provide for the reception of convalescent children requiring seaside air and treatment, and have been in full operation throughout the year. The number of children who have received the benefit of these homes during the year is 379, not including 23 defective children, who were sent there from one of the Board's London homes to spend their month's summer holiday.

Besides the two homes mentioned, the Board have in contemplation the erection of buildings to accommodate 100 children on land which has been purchased at Rustington, near Littlehampton. The plans for this home were under the consideration of the Local Government Board at the end of the year.

The Managers experience great difficulty in securing houses suitable as homes for the fourth class—the “defective children”—who have been placed under the Managers' care. One home, that at Lloyd House, Lloyd Street, Pentonville, for 20 girls between the ages of 7 and 14, has been successfully conducted throughout the year. 23 children have received training in it. A home for 22 boys was also opened on the 17th September last at Kingwood Road, Fulham, and a third home at 16, Elm Grove, Peckham, is in course of preparation.

For the fifth class of children—*i.e.*, children remanded from the police courts—homes will, it is hoped, be opened at Camberwell Green and Pentonville Road, and elsewhere, so soon as the London magistrates shall have been empowered by Parliament to remand the children to these homes instead of to the workhouses. This legal difficulty in the way of the magistrates sending children to the Managers' homes appears to have been overlooked when the Local Government Board issued their order empowering the Managers to provide homes for the class of children in question.

**Training
Ship
Committee's
work.** 12. The training of boys on board the “Exmouth” for the royal navy and mercantile marine has been conducted throughout the year with the most satisfactory results. The report of the committee of management will be found on pp. 83 to 89. During the year 422 boys were admitted, 392 were discharged, and 1 died. There remained under training on December 31st, 561, of whom 115 were boys from country unions. Of the 392 boys who were discharged, 115 entered the royal navy, 145 entered the mercantile marine, of whom 70 were enrolled in the royal naval reserve, 93 entered the army as musicians, and 39 were returned to their respective parishes and unions.

The reports of the Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves and other visitors to the ship are most gratifying. But it is disappointing to find “that despite the remarkable success which has unfailingly attended the “work of the ship, many vacancies are allowed to continue.” Some of the country unions, however, are profiting by the indifference of metropolitan boards of guardians, and last year sent 80 boys to the ship.

Asylum statistics. 13. The total number of imbeciles, adults and children, under the care of the Managers during 1900 was 6,335 (6,517)*. Of that number 89 (135) were discharged, and 519 (431) died. The mortality was at the rate of 8·8 (8·0) per cent. on the average number resident.

The observations of the Statistical Committee upon the lunacy statistics, together with the reports of the medical superintendents of the Board's asylums, will be found in vol. II. of this report.

Asylums Committee's work. 14. The annual report of the Asylums Committee will be found on p. 90. With the view of providing additional accommodation for imbecile children, pending the time when the Managers will come into possession of the schools at Sutton, now under the control of the South Metropolitan School District, the Managers have hired Rochester House, at Little Ealing. The premises require various alterations and repairs to render them suitable for the purpose in view. The house is intended to accommodate some 150 children of the improvable class, who will be transferred from the asylum at Darenth, and thus make room there for other children who are at present awaiting admission.

Notifications of infectious diseases. 15. The cases of infectious disease notified under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, during 1900 numbered 35,247 (42,285). They included 13,800 (18,089) notified as scarlet fever, 11,776 (13,346) as diphtheria, 209 (338) as membranous croup, 4,291 (4,453) as enteric fever, 7 (13) as typhus fever, 73 (69) as continued fever, and 87 (29) as smallpox. The remainder were cases of diseases notifiable under the Act, but not admissible into the Board's hospitals.

Ambulance Committee's work. 16. The Ambulance Committee's report is printed at p. 111. The conveyance work of the Ambulance Department during 1900 showed a decrease as compared with the previous year. The certificated cases of fever and diphtheria removed direct from their homes to the Board's hospitals numbered 21,430† (24,917). To these home-to-hospital removals must be added 5,394 (7,973), convalescents transferred to the Northern and other hospitals, and 5,416 (7,904), recovered cases removed from the convalescent hospitals to town hospitals for discharge. Other transfers between the acute hospitals, recovered patients taken from the hospitals to their homes, patients taken from the out-patient departments of general hospitals to their homes, and enteric fever cases conveyed from their homes to the general hospitals, bring the total fever and diphtheria removals up to 33,339 (41,706). There were

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1899.

† Some of these cases were at once sent home again as not suffering from any disease admissible to the Board's hospitals; hence the number of removals does not agree with the number of admissions.

also 125 (44)* removals of smallpox patients to and from the hospitals of the Board effected by the horse ambulances, and 327 (369) removals of patients conveyed to other destinations than the Board's hospitals, making the grand total of removals 33,791 (42,119) by the land ambulance service during the year 1900. (See ambulance statistics, p. 52, vol. II.)

Hospital statistics. 17. During 1900 the numbers of patients suffering from fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and "other diseases," admitted into the hospitals of the Board were as follow (in all these cases the diagnosis is as corrected after admission) :—

	Admissions.	
Scarlet fever	10,343	(13,290)
Diphtheria	7,873	(8,673)
Enteric fever	1,728	(1,535)
Typhus „	4	(11)
Smallpox	66	(18)
Other diseases (exclusive of the non-smallpox cases detained at South Wharf or sent home at once) ..	1,707	(1,583)

The mortality per cent. was as follows :—

Scarlet fever	2·97	(2·65)
Diphtheria	12·27	(13·95)
Enteric fever	14·09	(16·47)
Typhus „	22·23	(0·00)
Smallpox	4·35	(20·63)
Other diseases (exclusive of the non-smallpox cases)	9·90	(10·05)

The observations of the Statistical Committee upon the notifications of cases of infectious disease in 1900 and on the hospital statistics, together with the reports of the medical superintendents of the Board's fever and smallpox hospitals, will be found in vol. II. of this report.

Smallpox in London. 18. Of 94 (28) smallpox patients sent for admission to hospital during the year, the diagnosis of smallpox was confirmed in 64† (10) cases, the remaining 30 (18) patients being returned to their homes as not suffering from the disease. The admissions were more numerous than in any year since 1897.

The history of smallpox in London during 1900 is most interestingly told in the annual report of Dr. Ricketts, the medical superintendent of the Hospital Ships, on p. 103, vol. II. The disease arose in several local outbreaks which afforded typical examples of the way in which it may be spread.

The bulk of the 66 cases of smallpox admitted during the year owed their infection to persons who themselves had contracted the disease abroad or in the provinces, and were taken ill soon after their arrival in London.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1899.

† Exclusive of two cases admitted from Orsett Union.

In several instances the disease was at first diagnosed as measles, chickenpox, or some skin affection, its true nature not being recognised until other persons fell ill. In commenting upon these cases, Dr. Ricketts remarks :—

“ I think it may be said justly that the most part of the cases of smallpox which occurred in London last year might have been prevented very readily. Had the mistakes in diagnosis which I have recounted not been made, so much illness, much suffering, and some deaths would have been avoided. Smallpox is a disease which in practice seems to present more difficulties in its detection than do most others ; it is the disease in which mistakes are of most moment ; and yet it is perhaps of all diseases that in which a certain diagnosis can be arrived at in almost every case. It is unfortunate that what opportunities exist for the study of the disease are not more available for students. It is unfortunate also that medical men as a rule do not conceive it to be their duty to notify all cases where a diagnosis of smallpox appears to be not only possibly but probably the correct one, and to allow the responsibility of deciding as to the disposal of such cases to rest with the Managers.

“ Meanwhile, an epidemic of smallpox in London is always possible, and it is therefore a matter of congratulation that the new smallpox hospital at Joyce Green has at length been begun.”

Dr. Ricketts' suggestion in the penultimate sentence is made in view of the fact that every certificated smallpox case removed to the Managers' wharf *en route* to the Smallpox Hospital Ships is submitted to a careful examination by a medical man of special smallpox experience before being passed to the ambulance steamboat. If he is satisfied that the case is not one of smallpox the patient is sent back home. But the Managers have no authority to remove “ suspected ” cases ; they can only act when the patient's medical attendant certifies that in his opinion the patient is suffering from smallpox.

The Managers are able to render useful service in checking the spread of smallpox by circulating amongst the medical officers of health and other persons concerned information obtained from patients and their friends as to the origin of the infection and the movements of the patients. This was done at frequent intervals while the outbreaks continued during last year.

Hospitals Committee's work. 19. The report of the Hospitals Committee will be found on p. 116. It is of special interest, as it deals with the work of the committee since its formation in June, 1899, up to the end of 1900, and in particular gives a succinct and instructive history of the development of the Board's hospital system.

“ Return cases ” of scarlet fever and diphtheria. 20. It is a common experience in fever hospitals to find amongst the patients admitted a certain number who are known as “ return cases.” They are cases which arise in a house soon after the return thereto of a recovered patient from a fever hospital. It is sometimes alleged that these cases are the direct result of the recovered patient having been discharged while still in an infective condition. They may, however, merely be coincidences, as

there certainly exist other means by which the infection may be imparted. In view of the many thousands of fever and diphtheria cases which pass through the Managers' hospitals annually, it is extremely important to ascertain if possible the real origin of the infection. The Managers, therefore, engaged Dr. W. J. R. Simpson to make full inquiries into all alleged return cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria for six months. His report and other papers on the subject have been published separately. The evidence obtained tended to show that a considerable percentage of the cases were merely coincidental. In some cases, however, there appeared to be a connection between the return cases and cases sent home while suffering from discharges from mucous membranes.

Further inquiries on the same lines are about to be conducted by one of the Board's medical officers (see p. 121).

Medical instruction. 21. During the past year 495 (484)* students (of whom 21 (25) were women) attended classes at the Managers' fever hospitals.

Staff. 22. At the beginning of the year the Managers appointed Mr. Morris Heyes as Accountant to the Board, *vice* Mr. Henry Reeves, resigned. A further increase in the clerical staff at the Head Office has been necessitated by the growth of the Board's work, and nine additional clerks, two of whom are women, an assistant draughtsman in the Engineer's department, and a junior clerk and an office youth in the Surveyor's department, have been appointed (see p. 22).

In the summer of the year applications were made by volunteers in the Managers' service who desired to attend the regimental camps of the volunteer corps of which they were members. The Managers granted to each officer one additional week's leave of absence, on full pay, on condition that the officer himself should, in addition, devote one week of his ordinary annual leave to the same purpose.

Finance. 23. The report of the Finance Committee is printed on pp. 25 to 59.

Over 34 years have passed since the order constituting the Metropolitan Asylums District was issued by the Poor Law Board, now the Local Government Board. The Managers are still bound in the conduct of their work by the regulations then laid down, and in financial matters by an order issued in 1870. The orders relating to the imbecile asylums and the infectious hospitals date from February, 1875, and a number of amendments and variations have been issued from time to time. Many regulations have become obsolete and others call for modification owing to the extensive changes in the Managers' duties which have taken place in recent years. The Managers have not yet succeeded in obtaining a revision and consolidation of all the various orders so as to make them applicable to the present-day conditions, although they applied to the Local Government Board with this object as long ago as October, 1899.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1899.

The question of the period for which money should be borrowed has also engaged attention. In recent years the Local Government Board have laid down that loans raised by the Managers for purchases of land and the erection of buildings shall be repaid within 30 years. The Managers endeavoured to induce the Board to extend the period to 50 years, but without success.

Expendi- 24. From the statement of details of revenue expenditure on
ture. p. 32, it will be seen that during the financial year ended at Michaelmas, 1900, the Managers spent £832,466 (£766,784),* an increase of £65,682 (£47,655) over the preceding year.

The following statement shows the expenditure, in two different ways—(A) groups of expenditure, (B) classes of institutions :—

(A) GROUPS OF EXPENDITURE.							Amounts in respect of year ended Michaelmas, 1900.		
							£	s.	d.
Maintenance of inmates of all institutions, and other direct charges	...					...	125,751	7	5
Officers and servants (salaries and emoluments)...	...					...	241,929	9	11
Building and establishment charges	...					...	147,913	7	5
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance	...					...	33,086	6	6
Miscellaneous charges	...					...	29,092	4	6
Expenditure of a special character...	...					...	46,898	7	10
General expenses	...					...	207,794	14	10
							£ 832,465	18	5

(B) CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Amounts in respect of year ended Michaelmas, 1900.			Total Days' Maintenance.	Daily Average Number of Inmates	Average Daily Cost of Maintenance per head.
	£	s.	d.			d.
Boys on training ship	...	19,449	8 10	197,898	544	9 ² / ₃ ² / ₂
Imbeciles	...	165,209	5 1	2,141,869	5,883	6 ¹ / ₃ ⁵ / ₂
Infectious sick	...	376,661	12 3	1,445,743	3,969	9 ¹ / ₃ ⁴ / ₂
Children of various classes	...	8,553	2 6	61,690	168	6 ¹ / ₃ ² / ₇
Ambulance service	...	31,240	18 4			
General expenses (including head office salaries and expenses and repayment of and interest on loans)		231,351	11 5			
	£	832,465	18 5			

Loan Account. 25. Up to the end of the last financial year (29th September, 1900) the Managers had raised on loan a total of £3,543,915, the amount for the past year being £183,012 (£164,881), of which £1,223,032 16s. 10d. (£1,099,161) had been repaid, leaving an outstanding liability of £2,320,882 3s. 2d. (£2,261,742).

Institutions under Board's control. 26. Annexed hereto is a return (Appendix A) showing the various institutions under the Board's control, with statistical and other information in regard thereto.

(Signed) R. M. HENSLEY,
Chairman of the Board.

(Signed) T. DUNCOMBE MANN,
Clerk to the Board.

OFFICE: VICTORIA EMBANKMENT,
LONDON, E.C.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1899.

APPENDIX A.—Return for the year 1900 showing the various institutions

No.	Name of Institution.	Where Situate.
Imbecile Asylums.		
1	Leavesden Asylum for Adults	Near Watford, Herts... ..
2	Caterham „ „	Caterham, Surrey
3	Darenth „ „ and Children...	Near Dartford, Kent
4 {	Rochester House (hired for eight years from)	Little Ealing, Middlesex
5	24th June, 1900, at £225 per annum) ... }	
5	Tooting Bec Asylum	Tooting, S.W.
6 {	Training Ship “Exmouth”	Moored off Grays, Essex
6 {	Infirmary	Sherfield House, Grays, Essex
6 {	Shipping Home	7, Stainsby Road, Limehouse
Fever Hospitals.		
7	Eastern Hospital	The Grove, Homerton, N.E.
8	North-Eastern Hospital (d)	St. Ann’s Road, Tottenham, N.
9	North-Western „	Lower Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
10	Western „	Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.
11	South-Western „	Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.
12	Fountain „ (d)	Tooting Grove, Lower Tooting, S.W.
13	Grove „	Tooting Grove, Lower Tooting, S.W.
14	South-Eastern „	Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E.
15	Park „	Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E.
16	Brook „	Shooter’s Hill, Kent
17	Northern „ (for Convalescing Patients)	Winchmore Hill, N.
18	Southern „ („)	Carshalton, Surrey
Smallpox Hospitals.		
19	Hospital Ships	Long Reach, near Dartford, Kent
20	Joyce Green Hospital	Near Dartford, Kent... ..
21	Gore Farm „ (for Convalescing Patients)	Darenth, near Dartford, Kent... ..
Homes for Children.		
<i>Ringworm.</i>		
22	Bridge School	Witham, Essex
<i>Ophthalmic Schools.</i>		
23	High Wood School	Brentwood, Essex
24	White Oak „	Swanley, Kent
<i>Convalescent Homes.</i>		
25	S. Anne’s Home	Herne Bay
26	East Cliff House	Margate
27	Millfield... ..	Rustington, near Littlehampton
<i>Defective Children.</i>		
28 {	Lloyd House	11, Lloyd Street, Pentonville, W.C. ... }
28 {	No. 16, Elm Grove	Peckham, S.E.
28 {	Nos. 60, 62, 64, Kingwood Road	Fulham, S.W.
<i>Remand Children.</i>		
29	Nos. 70, 72, 74, Pentonville Road	Pentonville Road, N.
30	Nos. 36, 37, 38, Camberwell Green	Camberwell Green, S.E.
Ambulance Stations.		
31	Eastern Ambulance Station	Brooksby’s Walk, Homerton, N.E.
32	South-Eastern „	Old Kent Road, S.E.... ..
33	Western „	Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.
34	Brook „	Shooter’s Hill, Kent
35	North-Western „	Lower Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
36	South-Western „	Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.
Wharves and Piers.		
37	North Wharf... ..	Managers’ Street, Blackwall, E.
38	South „	Rotherhithe Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.
39	West „	Town Mead Rd., nr. Wandsworth Bridge, S.W.
Contracts Department.		
40	Central Stores	Mermaid Court, Borough, S.E.

(a) The total acreage of the Managers’ property at Darenth is 324 a. 1 r. 16 p.
(b) Ambulance stations are erected on portions of these sites.
(c) These figures represent the normal accommodation available at the fever hospitals, and do not include the extra beds which can be placed in some wards in times of temporary pressure.
(d) The North-Eastern Hospital and the Fountain Hospital are temporary structures.

under the Board's control, with statistical and other information in regard thereto.

No.	Date of Opening.	Acreage.	Accommodation.
1	October, 1870	84 a. 0 r. 0 p.	1,780 beds.
2	" " " " " " " " " " " "	154 a. 1 r. 32 p.	1,953 " " (Adult
3	{ May, 1880 (Adult Department) ... } November, 1878 (Schools Department) }	(a) 164 a. 1 r. 0 p.	{ 1,052 " " (Department.) 942 " " (Schools 150 " " (Department.) for improv- able children.
4	Not yet opened... ..	... ..	750 beds.
5	In course of erection	22 a.	600 boys.
6	{ March, 1876 " " " " " " " " " " " " January, 1878... ..	2 a. 3 r. 21 p.	46 beds. 6 boys.
7	February 1st, 1871	(b) 9 a.	362 beds ... }
8	October 8th, 1892	33 a. 0 r. 6 p.	386* " " ... }
9	January 25th, 1870... ..	(b) 12 a. 0 r. 1 p.	460 " " ... }
10	March 10th, 1877	(b) 13 a. 2 r. 35 p.	450 " " ... }
11	January 31st, 1871... ..	(b) 8 a. 1 r. 20 p.	366 " " ... }
12	October, 1893	10 a. 2 r. 19 p.	402 " " ... }
13	August 17th, 1899	22 a. 3 r. 3 p.	522 " " ... }
14	March 17th, 1877	(b) 10 a. 2 r. 0 p.	432* " " ... }
15	November 8th, 1897	19 a. 1 r. 6 p.	548 " " ... }
16	August 31st, 1896	(b) 29 a. 1 r. 2 p.	488 " " ... }
17	September 25th, 1887	35 a. 2 r. 38 p.	764 " " (e) }
18	Not yet erected... ..	136 a. 0 r. 0 p.	800 " "
19	July, 1881... .. {	8 a. of ground abreast the Ships	300 " "
20	Not yet erected... ..	at Long Reach	400 " "
21	October, 1890	(a) 218 a. 0 r. 0 p.	1,192 " "
22	Not yet opened (g)	7 1/4 a.	160 children.
23	Not yet erected... ..	28 a.	360 " "
24	" " " " " " " " " " " "	49 a.	360 " "
25	January, 1898	2 a. 2 r. 0 p.	134 beds.
26	June, 1898	1 a. 3 r. 0 p.	41 " "
27	Not yet erected... ..	5 a. 2 r. 0 p.	100 " "
28	{ January, 1899... .. Not yet opened (f) September, 1900 ... ..	... ..	20 girls. 12 boys. 22 " "
29	Not yet opened... ..	... ..	50-60 children.
30	" " " " " " " " " " " "	... ..	50 " "
31	June 20th, 1885 ... ..	... ..	... ..
32	October 1st, 1883 ... ..	... ..	... ..
33	July 9th, 1884 ... ..	... ..	... ..
34	August 18th, 1896 ... ..	... ..	... ..
35	September 1st, 1897 ... ..	... ..	... ..
36	May 2nd, 1898 ... ..	... ..	... ..
37	... ..	1/2 an acre ... ..	... ..
38	... ..	2 a. 1 r. 0 p. ... ..	... ..
39	... ..	2 a. 2 r. 10 p. ... ..	... ..
40	... ..	... ..	... ..

(e) The permanent accommodation at the Northern Hospital is for 680 beds.
(f) Opened on 25th January, 1901.
(g) Opened on 4th February, 1901.
* As the development of these fever hospitals into a more permanent and satisfactory form is now proceeding, the figures are subject to final revision.

APPENDIX A—continued.

Existing Accommodation for Imbeciles.		Existing Accommodation (Temporary and Permanent) for Fever and Diphtheria Patients.			Existing Accommodation for Smallpox Patients.		Other Existing Accommodation.	
Leavesden Asylum	... 1,953	Eastern Hospital	... 362	...	Hospital Ships	... 300	Training Ship "Exmouth"	600
Caterham	... 1,780	North-Eastern Hospital	... 386	...	Gore Farm Hospital } for convalescing } Smallpox Patients }	1,192	Ditto Infirmary	46
Darenth	... 1,994	North-Western Hospital	... 460	...			Ditto Shipping Home	6
		Western Hospital	... 450	...			S. Anne's Home	134
		South-Western Hospital	... 366	...			East Cliff House	41
		Fountain Hospital	... 402	...			Lloyd House	20
		Grove Hospital	... 522	...			Kingwood Road	13
		South-Eastern Hospital	... 432	...				
		Park Hospital	... 548	...				
		Brook Hospital	... 488	...				
			4,416					
		Northern Hospital (for convalescent cases)	764		TOTAL	1,492	TOTAL	860
TOTAL	... 5,727		5,180					

SUMMARY.

Imbeciles	...	...	...	Beds.
Fever Patients...	...	...	...	5,727
Smallpox Patients	...	...	...	5,180
Training Ship (Boys) and Children's Homes	...	...	...	1,492
				860
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	13,266

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

*1st April, 1901.***Intro-
ductory.**

Although the work of the General Purposes Committee during the year 1900 attained neither the volume nor importance of previous years—a result which the appointment of central committees and the consequent simplification and consolidation of administrative procedure and control rendered inevitable—we have, nevertheless, been called upon during the past twelve months to advise upon and determine many matters which could only have been dealt with satisfactorily by a committee of the whole Board.

**Imbecile
classifica-
tion and
accommo-
dation.**

With a view to relieving the pressure on the Managers' accommodation for imbecile children at Darenth pending the completion of the negotiations for the acquisition of property at Sutton, and as a step towards initiating the scheme for the improved classification and accommodation of imbecile patients which the Managers approved and endorsed on the 25th February, 1899, the Board, on our recommendation, in February last, decided to acquire, for the temporary accommodation of 150 of these children, the premises known as Rochester House, Little Ealing, for a period of three, five, or eight years, at a rental of £225 per annum. These premises are at the present time in the hands of the contractors, and it is anticipated that the transfer from Darenth of a carefully-selected number of children will be effected during the course of the next few months.

Action has also been taken by the Board in the direction of providing receiving homes for children at the Tooting Bec Asylum, where all imbecile children will be detained for preliminary classification, as well as for quarantine purposes, before being dispatched to the institution most suitable for their individual requirements. It is to be feared, however, that, owing to the uncertainty of the date on which the Managers may expect to obtain possession of the property at Sutton which they have agreed to acquire from the South Metropolitan School District Board, and a portion of which is to be utilised for the accommodation and classification of imbeciles, some considerable time must elapse before the whole classification scheme can be put into effective operation.

**Opening of
new Head
Office.**

The new Head Office premises were occupied by the staff on Ladyday last, but it was not until the 30th June that the Managers held their first meeting in their own board room. Even now the building is not yet completed externally, owing to unexpected difficulties which have arisen in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations which have been pending since April, 1898, between the Managers and the District Railway Company for the closing of the Sion College ventilator, immediately outside the principal entrance.

It was originally contemplated to close the existing opening and to carry the ventilating shaft through the centre of the office buildings, but this idea was abandoned, as it was found that the shaft would seriously diminish the accommodation on the site. Negotiations were therefore opened with the railway company

with a view to the closing of the ventilator. At first these negotiations proceeded so satisfactorily that on the 19th May, 1900, the Board, upon our recommendation, decided to enter into an agreement with the District Railway Company for the closing of the ventilator, and the conditions were embodied in the draft of a deed which contained, first of all, an assignment to the Managers of the Company's interest in the surface of the ventilator; secondly, a covenant by the Managers to brick it up permanently; and thirdly, a grant by the Corporation to the Company of a right of user of the subways near Blackfriars Bridge and other ancillary rights, including the right to fix and erect fans for ventilation, upon the Managers paying the Company the sum of £2,500.

When, however, the draft agreement was returned to the Board's solicitors by the Corporation, it was found to contain a recital showing that the Corporation were not the owners of the subways, but only had a right to use them, subject to other possible rights, and it was therefore manifest that, so far from the Corporation being, as had been represented to the Managers, the owners of the two subways, they merely possessed an easement, and were unable to give the railway company the right to erect the proposed fans.

The railway company have since intimated to the Board's solicitors that they are prepared to take the risk of the interference of other parties having rights to the subways, in consideration of a further payment to the company of £500, making £3,000 in all, if the Corporation will assign to the company such rights as they actually possess, and we have now this offer under consideration.

**Head office
staff.**

The growth of the Board's work has necessitated a further increase in the strength of the Head Office staff, and the Board, upon our recommendation, have permanently augmented the clerical staff during the past twelve months by seven additional clerks, an assistant draughtsman in the Engineer's department, and a junior draughtsman and an office youth in the Surveyor's department. They have also established a class of women clerks for shorthand and typewriting purposes, at a salary of £70 per annum, rising by annual increments of £5 to a maximum of £100 per annum, and have made two appointments in this class.

With these additions, the Head Office permanent staff (exclusive of the messengers and domestic staff) consists at the present time of 65 officers, of whom 58 comprise the clerical staff, 4 are employed in the Engineer's department, and 3 in the Surveyor's department.

**Appoint-
ment of
Accountant.**

Upon our recommendation, the Board, on the 27th January, 1900, appointed Mr. Morris Heyes as Accountant to the Board, *vice* Mr. Henry Reeves, resigned.

**Bills in
Parliament.**

Notice having been given to the Managers of the proposed introduction into Parliament of the Purfleet and Gravesend Junction Railway Bill, by which authority was sought for the construction of a railway tunnel under the Thames between Purfleet and Gravesend, and which, if passed, would have permitted the compulsory purchase of certain of the Board's property at Joyce Green, near Dartford, we instructed the Clerk (who had previously expressed dissent from the Bill on the Managers' behalf) to take such

steps as might be necessary for safeguarding the Board's interests. The Bill, however, was subsequently withdrawn.

The Metropolitan District Railway Extension Bill, which had for its object the construction of an electric railway under certain portions of the District Railway, was also considered by us in connection with the new Head Office site, but after the Clerk had formally expressed dissent from the provisions of the Bill on the Managers' behalf, we saw no reason for advising the Board to take action in the matter. The proposals contained in this Bill were afterwards incorporated in the Metropolitan District Railway Act, 1900.

Paris Exhibition, 1900. During the early part of the year the Managers, upon our recommendation, approved of an expenditure of between £700 and £800 upon the preparation and transfer to the Social Science Department of the Paris Exhibition of certain exhibits, including models of hospitals, ambulance stations, river ambulances, &c., illustrative of the Board's work. The exhibits were supplemented by a pamphlet, prepared under the direction of the Statistical Committee, which contained a concise description of the various branches of the Board's work, and which, after being translated into French, was widely circulated.

Wages of non-resident workmen. Under instruction from the Board, we considered, in April last, the advisability, or otherwise, of revising the scale of wages of non-resident workmen in the Board's institutions who were in receipt of less than 6d. per hour, but, having regard to the opinions expressed to us on the proposal by the several central committees, we saw no reason for advising the Managers to take action in the matter.

Services of specialists. A question of some importance arose in April, 1900, owing to the medical superintendent of the Darenth Asylum (Dr. Taylor) having called in a specialist to perform a surgical operation upon one of the attendants, the successful issue of which appeared to him to be the only means of saving the attendant's life.

Upon the Local Government Board being asked to sanction the payment to the specialist, they directed the Managers' attention to the conditions laid down in their letter of the 6th March, 1896, viz., that "to justify a charge of this character being made upon the rates it should in every case be clearly shown that the services of the specialist were rendered necessary from causes distinctly arising from the performance" of his duties by the officer concerned.

Upon our recommendation, the Managers expressed a general concurrence in this opinion, with the reservation that in a case such as that at Darenth, where, in the deliberate opinion of the responsible medical officer, an immediate operation was necessary, and seeing, moreover, that the position occupied by the medical superintendent in relation to the attendant was purely an official one, Dr. Taylor would not have been warranted in acting otherwise than he did.

Beer and beer money. A proposal to abolish the granting of beer or beer money to subordinate officers (*i.e.*, all who are rationed as subordinate officers) in the Board's institutions was referred to us for consideration on the 10th March last. Having ascertained, however, that all rationed subordinate officers

and servants at the Board's institutions have the option of receiving either beer or beverages in lieu of beer or beer money, we saw no reason for advising the Managers to take action in the matter.

Minor matters. Amongst minor matters dealt with by us during the year 1900, we may mention (i.) a proposal—which we did not see our way to recommend—to acquire the South Hornsey Isolation Hospital; (ii.) the revision of standing order No. 34, relative to orders for goods not contracted for, and standing order No. 18A, relative to reports of committees unaccompanied by recommendations; (iii.) the nomination of delegates to represent the Board at the annual congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, held at Aberdeen in August, and the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, at Paris, during the same month; and (iv.) the granting of special leave of absence to volunteers in the Managers' service who desired to attend the regimental camp of the volunteer corps of which they were members.

(Signed) EDWARD WHITE,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, 1900.

General. Mr. Heyes, the new Accountant, whose appointment was recorded in our last report, entered on his duties in March. With the exception of this statement, we have little more than routine matters to report as falling strictly within the calendar year of 1900.

Proposed revision and consolidation of L. G. B. Orders. We reported last year our application to the Local Government Board in reference to the modification and consolidation of their orders affecting our work in general, and more particularly the conduct of our financial business. The matter was originally brought before them in October, 1899. We wrote again on the subject in February, 1900, and made applications in April, October, and November. Up to the present, no reply, beyond a statement that an order dealing with the Accountant's duties is in preparation, has been received by us. Another similar matter we sent forward to the Local Government Board in July. The present method of drawing and paying cheques is cumbrous and expensive, and, at the Board meetings when quarterly cheques fall due, seriously interrupts the proper business of the Board. We accordingly asked the Local Government Board to sanction the payment by cheque drawn by the Accountant of all accounts submitted to the Managers in schedule and approved by them. This matter also awaits consideration at Whitehall.

Assess-ments. The quinquennial valuation of the Metropolis has been carried through during the period covered by this report. Naturally, therefore, not a few of our institutions have been revalued and had their assessments increased, but in no case, we are glad to say, has it been necessary for us to resort to legal proceedings for our protection. In three cases, however, our officers appeared before assessment committees and obtained some reductions of the proposed increases. We give below a table showing the new assessments and alterations of old assessments which have been brought into effect during the year :—

List of new assessments and assessments which have been altered by the Overseers and considered by the Finance Committee during 1900–1 (rateable values only given).

Reported to Board.	Institution.	Original Assessment.	Increased or New Assessment.	Assessment as reduced by Union Assessment Committee.
1900.		£	£	£
30 June ...	North-Western Hospital	5,200	5,224	} No objection lodged.
30 ,, ...	South-Western Hospital	3,334	4,634	
30 ,, ...	Camberwell Green Houses	114	119	
14 July ...	Brook Hospital and Ambulance } Station	8,333	12,999	10,704
28 ,, ...	Head Office	*	4,166	3,075
20 October ...	Northern Hospital	*	968	} No objection lodged.
20 ,, ...	60, Kingwood Road	*	24	
1 December	62, ,, ,,	*	24	
1901.				
9 February	Eastern Hospital and Ambulance } Station	3,530	4,364	4,116
9 ,,	North-Eastern Hospital	2,880	3,130	3,030

* New assessment.

**Period for
repayment
of loans.**

The question of the period for which money should be borrowed has been before the Managers on more than one occasion. When it became necessary to take up a loan for the purpose of the Joyce Green Hospital, we formally recommended that the money should be borrowed for 30 years, the period laid down by the Local Government Board. To this recommendation, an amendment referring the matter back to us "For consideration and report as to "the practicability of extending the period from 30 to 50 years" was moved and carried. We thereupon went into the question afresh, and reported that, in our opinion, it was undesirable to raise the question of a longer currency for loans in the case of the Joyce Green Hospital, because (a) the Managers had already practically acquiesced in the fixing of this period and (b) the special circumstances of the hospital were such that a less strong case than usual could be made out for an extended period. The Managers, however, did not accept this view, and instructed us definitely to make application for the extension of the period to 50 years, and application to the Local Government Board was accordingly made.

On the 12th December we received a reply which, with its enclosure, we think may conveniently be printed in full for future reference. (*See Appendix.*) From this reply we understand that there is no prospect of any period in excess of 30 years being sanctioned for buildings of any kind by the Local Government Board. Municipal corporations do, of course, from time to time obtain longer periods, but this is only possible when they proceed by private Bill, a course which it is not within the competence of the Managers to adopt.

**Appoint-
ment of
medical
inspector
and general
inspector.**

Two matters of considerable importance were dealt with by us during the year, and, though not decided by the Managers until after Christmas, may, we think, be conveniently included in our summary of last year's business. The first was the appointment of a medical inspector and of a general inspector—a question which was referred to us on 17th June, 1899. We considered this matter at great length, and came to the conclusion that, under the present circumstances of the Managers' business, we were not prepared to recommend the appointment of a general inspector. We thought, however, that a medical inspector might with advantage be appointed, and we drew up a scheme setting out the duties, position, and salary which we thought should be assigned to him. Our proposals failed to meet with the approval of the Managers.

**Fire
insurance.**

In July last we were instructed to reconsider the question of the insurance of the Board's property against fire. This matter had been before us in 1888, at which time the idea was to cease to insure, but to create a reserve fund. Twelve years later, however, the property of the Managers had so greatly increased and the risks were found to have been so much improved and to be so much more widely distributed, that we came to the conclusion that we should be running no greater risk than a prudent man was entitled to run, and that we might expect to save a sum on the average of not less than £1,200 a year if we ceased to insure, except in a few special cases, formed no reserve fund, and paid fire losses out of current income as and when they occurred.

These recommendations of ours the Board approved on February 23rd, 1901, and the matter has now gone forward to the Local Government Board.

Miscellaneous.

Of minor matters that have been before us during the year we may mention the following :—

Un-expended balances.

We have endeavoured to clear our ledgers of a number of accumulated odds and ends of unexpended balances of loans. The Board's approval has been given, but, unfortunately, the matter still awaits consideration at the Local Government Board.

Legacies.

Several small legacies which have from time to time been left to various institutions under the Board's control, some of which were uninvested, have now been invested by arrangement with the respective committees concerned, and instructions have been given for the application of the income arising.

Travelling clerk.

We mentioned in our last report that we had been authorised to appoint an additional clerk to act as a travelling inspector of accounts at our various institutions. When it came to the actual appointment, we found that the best method would be to entrust this work to a clerk already in the Accountant's department and thoroughly acquainted with our work. We submitted these views to the Board, and we were authorised to carry them into effect, and this has now been done, and an additional third class clerk in the Accountant's department has in consequence been added for the general work.

Return of super-annuation contributions.

We have dealt in the course of the year with numerous applications for the return of contributions under the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, and we have endeavoured, as far as it is possible to do so under this singularly ill-drawn Act, to work out some consistent principle on which superannuation contributions should or should not be returned to members of the staff on leaving our service.

Accounts and Financial tables.

An abstract of the accounts and financial tables are subjoined.

(Signed) W. M. ACWORTH,
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.,
12th December, 1900.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., in which you request that the period for the repayment of the loan of £246,000 for the erection of the Joyce Green Hospital may be extended from 30 to 50 years.

In reply, I am directed to state that, after the passing of the Poor Law Act, 1897, the Board carefully considered the question of the repayment of building loans by poor law authorities in connection with representations which had been made to them by boards of guardians and by a deputation which had an interview with the President on the subject. The conclusions which the Board arrived at were communicated to Mr. J. W. Sidebotham, M.P., and a printed copy of the letter addressed to him is transmitted herewith.

The Board as at present advised are not prepared to reopen the question.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. E. KNOLLYS, *Assistant Secretary*.

The Clerk to the Managers of the
Metropolitan Asylums District,
Embankment, E.C.

[COPY.]

POOR LAW LOANS—PERIOD OF REPAYMENT.

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.,
18th January, 1898.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have had under their careful consideration the representations made to them in communications from Boards of Guardians, and those submitted by the deputation which recently had an interview with the President, on the subject of the periods which should be sanctioned under the Act of last Session (the Poor Law Act, 1897) for the repayment of loans raised by poor law authorities.

It has been urged on the Board that the Act contemplates that the Guardians should determine the period within 60 years within which a loan is to be repaid, and that the Board's power is limited to sanctioning the period so determined. The Board cannot concur in this view. They consider that the responsibility as to the period for which a loan is raised rests with them; and as the interests of the ratepayers whom the Guardians represent are entirely different from the interests of the ratepayers in future years with respect to the period within which a loan should be repaid, the Board, in the exercise of their powers, must have regard not only to the wishes of the present Guardians but to the burden which the loan may entail on the ratepayers of subsequent years. The terms of the section of the Act in question are almost precisely the same as in the Public Health Act of 1875, and the principle which the Board have referred to above has always been that on which they have acted in the case of the local authorities to whom the latter Act applies.

The maximum period for which a Board of Guardians could under any circumstances borrow was 30 years, and as it has been the practice of the Board to authorise a term of 50 or 60 years for the repayment of a loan for the purchase of land by local authorities under the Public Health Act, 1875, it appeared to them—having regard to the fact that it often occurred that Guardians were under the necessity of purchasing sites for buildings,

and frequently at heavy cost in consequence of the sites being either in or in the neighbourhood of large towns—that it was right that they should be placed in no worse position than the local authorities who were empowered to borrow under the Public Health Act; and it was for this reason that the Poor Law Bill was introduced, and that the clause in that Bill referring to the period for the repayment of loans was framed in terms almost identical with those in the Public Health Act.

The proposals which have been made by Guardians as to the periods within which loans raised by them should be repaid would be wholly inconsistent with the principle which, except in some few instances under circumstances of exceptional character, the Board have adopted during a long period of years.

The Board think it also right to point out that it has been the tendency of Parliament in late years to restrict the terms for which loans are raised. In the case of municipal corporations under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, Town Councils are not empowered to borrow for more than 30 years, and under the Local Government Act, 1888, the maximum period for repayment in the case of loans by County Councils is also 30 years, although the purposes for which these authorities borrow include the erection of lunatic asylums, court-houses, police stations, town halls, &c.

The Board regret that under these circumstances they cannot hold out any expectation that they will be able to sanction, in the case of loans to Guardians, the long periods for repayment which have been suggested, or that, in the exercise of their powers under the Act in question, they will feel justified in departing from the general principles which they have adopted during many years in the case of loans to other local authorities to whom provisions similar to those in the Act of last Session apply.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

HUGH OWEN, *Secretary*.

J. W. SIDEBOTHAM, Esq., M.P.

Income and
For Year, from 1st October,

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To "Direct Charges":—							
Maintenance of boys, patients, and children	124,361	19	7				
Other direct charges 	1,389	7	10				
					125,751	7	5

“Common Charges” :—

Maintenance of officers and servants ...	...	...	...	...	241,929	9	11
Buildings and establishment ...	...	...	...	...	147,913	7	5
Rates, insurance, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	33,086	6	6
Miscellaneous expenses ...	...	...	...	...	29,092	4	6
Expenditure of a special character ...	...	...	...	...	46,898	7	10
Sundry general expenses ...	...	...	...	...	207,794	14	10
						<hr/>	
						706,714	11 0

								£	s.	d.
Boys on training ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,449	8	10
Imbeciles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165,209	5	1
Infectious sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376,661	12	3
Ambulance service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,240	18	4
Children of various classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,553	2	6
General expenses (including Head Office salaries and expenses, and repayment of and interest on loans, &c.)								231,351	11	5
								<hr/>		
								£832,465	18	5 <hr/>

(For details, see pp. 32-39.)

£832,465 18 5

	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought down, being expenditure in excess of income for year	3,092	6	11
Balance in hand on current account on 29th September, 1900, carried to balance sheet (p. 40)	116,139	18	6

£119,232 5 5

Expenditure Account
1899, to 29th September, 1900.

Income.

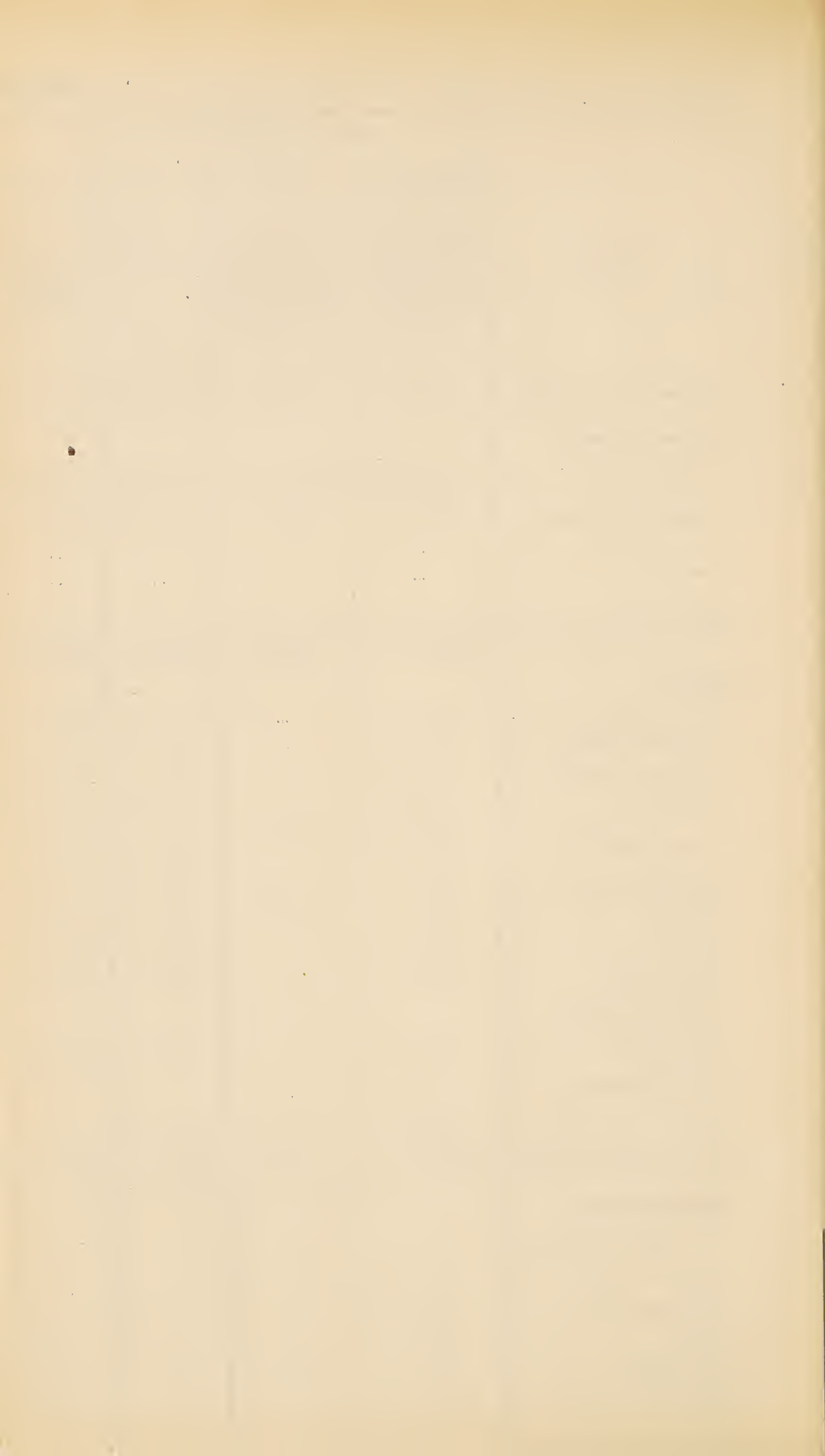
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Contributions from Parishes and Unions in the Metropolitan Asylum District :—						
In respect of “ Direct Charges ”	129,000	0	0			
,, “ Common Charges ” (assessed according to rateable value)... ..	689,906	10	0			
				818,906	10	0
Amounts payable by Local Authorities outside the Metropolitan Asylum District :—						
For maintenance of patients in hospitals	4,740	16	6			
,, boys on “ Exmouth ”	2,278	9	3			
				7,019	5	9
Interest allowed on balances in hands of bankers, &c.				3,447	15	9
Balance carried down, being expenditure in excess of income for year...				3,092	6	11

£832,465 18 5

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in hand on current account on 30th September, 1899, brought forward, viz. :—						
Balances in favour of Parishes and Unions in the District	107,388	10	6			
Contributions owing by ,, ,, ,, ...	9,800	0	0			
Amounts owing by extra-Metropolitan Authorities unallocated	2,195	12	11			
				119,384	3	5
Less balances of expenditure unallocated to Parishes and Unions	151	18	0			
				119,232	5	5
				£119,232	5	5

ANNUAL REPORT, FINANCE COMMITTEE, 1900.

INSTITUTIONS.	“DIRECT CHARGES.”			“COMMON CHARGES” assessable on the Rateable Values of the several Parishes and Unions in the District, Irrespective of the number of Inmates chargeable to them.																		Total No. of Days, average Daily No. of Inmates and Cost of Maintenance.		
	Including Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing supplied to and Funerals of, Patients) charged to the Parishes and Unions according to the number of Inmates.	Other “DIRECT CHARGES.” a Clothing for discharged Patients; b Expenses of Boys going to Sea, and of Children to and from Homes; and c Certification of Imbeciles.	Total “DIRECT CHARGES.”	MAINTENANCE OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.					BUILDINGS AND ESTABLISHMENT.				Rates, Rent, Taxes, and Insurance, and Moorings for Ships.	MISCELLANEOUS.			EXPENDITURE OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER.		GENERAL EXPENSES.	TOTAL “COMMON CHARGES.”	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURE.				Total No. of Days.	Daily aver- age.	Average daily Cost of Main- tenance.
				Salaries of Principal Officers.	Salaries and Wages of Subordinate Officers, (including Lodging Allowances).	Provisions consumed by Principal and Subordinate Officers (including Allowances in lieu of Beer).	Necessaries consumed for Principal and Subordinate Officers.	Uniforms and Sundries.	Materials used.	Wages to Labourers.	Furniture, Bedding, Earthenware, &c.	Heating, Lighting, and Cleansing (including Water).		Medicines and Medical Appliances.	STATIONERY. Postage and Office Expenses.	OTHER CHARGES. Travelling, Horse Hire, and Managers’ Expenses, &c.	BUILDING AND REPAIRS.	FURNITURE AND PROPERTY.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.		
Training Ship for Boys ...	£7,942 15 1	b 1,101 16 8	9,044 11 9	1,671 5 11	1,742 4 1	1,405 14 0	279 15 8	204 9 1	816 14 6	770 13 6	1,013 0 1	1,499 1 2	323 13 8	62 7 10	182 19 11	182 5 2	250 12 6	...	...	10,404 17 1	19,449 8 10	107,895	544	0 9½
Imbecile Asylums:—																								
Leavesden Asylum... ..	19,105 16 3	a & c 84 5 7	19,190 1 10	1,781 1 4	5,688 19 0	4,123 7 0	87 5 3	388 17 3	845 6 3	2,433 10 6	3,214 2 11	5,439 6 2	963 15 2	307 6 1	424 3 6	443 17 11	5,646 13 5	...	...	31,837 11 9	51,027 13 7	707,383	1,943	0 6¼
Caterham Asylum	18,915 5 11	c 21 19 1	18,937 5 0	1,938 12 1	5,685 17 8	4,190 4 9	80 9 11	333 9 10	739 10 0	1,973 10 3	1,950 16 4	5,514 9 0	1,618 4 5	123 14 9	329 11 4	148 17 1	1,685 5 10	...	...	25,712 13 3	44,649 13 3	725,596	1,992	0 6¼
Darenth Asylum and Schools	19,848 10 11	c 107 4 6	19,956 4 5	2,218 15 6	6,664 19 10	7,306 5 1	146 13 4	451 11 11	1,537 2 6	3,311 11 1	2,615 3 2	7,892 2 5	2,874 8 1	172 13 2	534 12 2	385 9 0	10,181 18 9	...	...	49,293 6 0	69,249 10 5	708,980	1,918	0 6½
Tooting Bee Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11 0	20 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 10 10	38 10 10	...	...	...
Sutton Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 7 0	...	...	240 7 0	240 7 0	...	...	...
Rochester House ... ..	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	...	...
Totals in respect of Imbecile Asylums	£57,870 2 1	213 9 2	58,083 11 3	5,938 8 11	20,443 1 6	15,619 16 10	314 8 6	1,173 19 0	3,130 9 9	7,748 11 8	7,780 2 5	18,895 17 7	5,456 7 8	603 14 0	1,288 7 0	978 4 0	17,754 5 0	...	...	107,125 13 10	165,209 5 1	2,141,899	5,883	0 6¼
Hospitals:—																								
Eastern Hospital	3,425 11 2	...	3,425 11 2	1,810 16 2	5,027 4 8	4,476 3 7	149 18 5	297 19 8	385 6 6	1,282 14 9	1,424 1 7	4,519 13 11	1,167 19 1	743 19 6	354 10 3	34 11 5	1,276 15 0	...	...	22,951 14 6	26,377 5 8	106,812	298	0 7½
North-Eastern Hospital	3,085 19 4	...	3,085 19 4	1,547 13 1	4,956 7 10	4,011 14 10	85 17 0	304 18 9	293 0 7	1,088 14 10	676 18 8	3,076 5 9	1,125 13 6	243 18 6	281 9 0	37 7 2	85 9 4	...	...	17,815 8 10	20,901 8 2	109,153	390	0 6½
North-Western Hospital	4,464 9 5	...	4,464 9 5	1,815 19 6	5,388 2 7	5,276 15 1	72 7 1	496 6 4	241 16 11	1,320 16 9	931 15 6	4,800 5 10	1,719 8 4	445 14 6	396 8 1	47 16 9	2,927 15 4	92 10 0	...	25,273 18 7	29,738 8 0	118,929	326	0 9
Western Hospital	5,470 14 2	...	5,470 14 2	1,996 15 4	5,950 5 9	5,581 12 6	171 4 1	489 3 3	319 10 0	1,183 9 3	1,400 1 9	5,665 7 3	2,173 4 6	993 14 6	344 0 4	49 4 8	3,798 5 8	313 8 11	...	39,399 7 9	35,870 1 11	136,597	375	0 9½
South-Western Hospital	3,311 6 7	a 1 5 0	3,312 11 7	1,633 3 10	4,467 1 6	4,379 10 2	89 9 1	200 6 7	690 2 6	1,243 6 11	1,105 13 6	4,674 14 2	1,184 8 4	440 3 0	314 3 6	50 12 5	6,317 11 3	29 3 0	...	26,819 9 9	39,132 1 4	88,867	244	0 8½
Fountain Hospital... ..	3,832 14 9	...	3,832 14 9	1,528 1 1	4,655 6 10	3,746 0 3	143 17 9	238 6 11	302 14 4	945 6 5	859 1 2	4,719 7 4	1,012 15 0	567 4 5	266 10 3	58 12 7	231 14 5	...	...	19,274 18 9	23,107 13 6	94,848	260	0 9½
Grove Hospital	3,658 3 3	...	3,658 3 3	1,745 3 11	6,447 2 1	4,976 2 10	129 19 9	408 16 11	775 13 8	1,274 6 2	1,066 0 9	6,120 5 5	2,422 1 2	713 18 4	329 12 4	96 6 7	376 19 0	108 3 0	...	26,990 11 11	30,648 15 2	79,720	219	0 11
South-Eastern Hospital	4,427 9 9	a 1 10 10	4,429 0 7	1,739 16 4	5,171 19 6	5,063 2 3	99 7 1	350 15 1	386 7 2	1,073 11 6	1,251 18 0	5,119 9 9	1,252 9 9	874 0 10	350 5 2	47 1 3	816 8 5	...	...	23,586 12 1	28,015 12 8	119,121	327	0 8½
Park Hospital	5,816 4 8	...	5,816 4 8	2,046 2 10	6,331 13 8	4,910 16 3	99 13 11	340 0 6	382 9 11	1,714 4 11	1,047 15 9	6,248 4 6	2,422 15 5	657 0 8	393 8 3	61 3 2	1,388 17 0	...	...	28,044 6 9	33,860 11 5	140,290	385	0 9½
Brook Hospital	6,480 19 8	...	6,480 19 8	2,028 11 4	7,238 2 1	6,946 1 0	166 9 4	471 0 1	478 10 3	1,793 16 5	1,679 11 4	8,683 14 11	2,595 9 5	934 17 10	588 5 6	86 13 4	1,615 16 10	...	...	35,304 19 8	41,788 19 4	153,463	422	0 10½
Northern Hospital	6,021 14 1	...	6,021 14 1	1,495 17 2	5,751 17 8	5,418 13 6	120 14 1	264 0 11	309 11 8	1,216 9 7	1,101 13 10	4,943 15 6	2,762 5 5	164 16 2	296 2 1	162 8 3	1,851 10 10	78 5 11	...	25,938 2 7	31,959 16 8	146,423	402	0 9½
Southern Hospital Site... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179 0 7	...	...	179 0 7	179 0 7	...	...	...
Gore Farm Hospital	6,473 8 6	...	6,473 8 6	1,442 13 1	5,890 19 3	6,243 14 3	117 2 10	431 18 9	93 5 8	1,732 13 10	1,014 11 8	4,487 11 6	940 11 8	221 19 9	308 19 6	353 2 3	1,498 10 1	85 10 0	...	24,862 15 1	31,336 3 7	142,363	391	0 10½
Hospital Ships	111 13 1	...	111 13 1	832 5 10	1,866 17 10	1,981 8 4	79 1 3	169 10 1	192 2 5	1,064 18 6	316 2 4	1,764 0 1	1,222 19 2	18 15 0	76 6 11	184 0 2	363 17 1	...	...	10,072 5 0	10,183 18 1	2,208	6	1 0½
Joyce Green Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 6	...	...	764 10 3	57 16 8	...	...	824 9 5	824 9 5	...	...	...
London General Hospitals	287 18 4	...	287 18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,452 8 5	1,452 8 5	1,740 6 9	7,048	19	0 0¼	
Totals in respect of Hospitals	£56,868 6 9	2 15 10	56,871 2 7	21,600 19 6	69,082 12 3	63,001 14 10	1,525 1 8	4,463 3 10	4,880 11 7	16,934 9 10	13,875 5 10	64,822 15 11	22,004 3 3	7,020 3 0	4,300 1 2	2,033 10 3	22,086 7 6	707 0 10	1,452 8 5	319,790 9 8	376,661 12 3	1,445,743	3,969	0 9½
Ambulance Service:—																								
River Ambulance Service ... ..	...	...	...	343 4 0	2,342 19 6	...	...	66 1 3	135 7 9	...	40 14 9	421 7 4	1,676 11 8	...	22 15 11	16 9 8	2,072 5 8	...	...	7,137 17 6	7,137 17 6	...	...	...
Do. Medical Dept. ... ..	...	...	...	...	276 14 3	273 13 4	...	12 8 0	76 12 5	...	24 6 1	285 10 4	...	2 12 1	7 14 3	29 16 4	74 0 0	...	...	1,063 7 1	1,063 7 1	...	...	...
Eastern Station ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,851 3 9	615 16 9	...	107 0 9	54 0 0	...	293 19 2	186 17 6	195 7 0	...	41 8 7	706 18 11	...	...	...	4,142 12 5	4,142 12 5	...	...	...
North-Western „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,477 5 7	592 10 0	...	84 5 3	13 3 9	...	156 13 3	293 3 11	167 14 11	...	26 1 10	650 2 2	...	...	...	3,371 0 8	3,371 0 8	...	...	...
Western „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,749 14 8	690 18 1	...	53 16 10	12 6 2	...	128 16 7	189 1 11	248 9 8	...	34 12 1	646 7 1	...	...	...	3,664 3 1	3,664 3 1	...	...	...
South-Western „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,696 2 2	549 2 3	...	72 0 8	21 1 10	...	153 12 11	231 16 5	174 4 4	...	46 15 9	761 5 7	...	...	...	3,626 1 11	3,626 1 11	...	...	...
South-Eastern „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,132 13 8	745 17 7	...	95 9 3	34 18 4	...	178 16 10	240 17 9	188 19 10	...	42 7 8	1,050 18 7	...	...	...	4,719 19 6	4,719 19 6	...	...	...
Brook „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,599 5 8	600 3 8	...	60 10 7	26 18 1	...	119 2 8	211 3 0	170 14 0	...	31 10 10	705 7 8	...	...	...	3,524 16 2	3,524 16 2	...	...	...
Totals in respect of Ambulance Service ... ..	...	...	...	343 4 0	13,055 19 3	3,978 1 8	...	551 12 7	374 8 4	...	1,096 2 3	1,969 18 2	2,822 1 5	2 12 1	253 6 11	4,647 6 0	2,149 5 8	...	...	31,240 18 4	31,240 18 4	...	...	...
Children's Homes:—																								
S. Anne's Home	1,092 16 4	b 46 10 0	1,139 6 4	236 18 4	848 15 0	470 7 2	14 8 6	13 19 1	44 19 10	110 1 2	171 17 8	493 17 3	163 4 0	44 18 6	43 4 8	71 14 11	406 12 8	...	...	3,134 18 9	4,274 5 1	42,219	115	0 6½
East Cliff House	364 5 6	b 24 16 2	389 1 8	135 13 2	299 10 2	271 15 4	7 15 2	20 1 0	16 8 3	88 1 10	110 14 0	172 4 2	108 15 5	17 6 0	23 1 6	69 18 1	333 9 3	...	...	1,674 13 4	2,063 15 0	12,719	35	0 6½
Lloyd House	191 0 11	...	191 0 11	29 19 10	81 14 5	97 9 5	16 4 11	...	28 1 4	4 3 9	33 3 4	76 15 11	46 15 8	13 8 5	7 8 9	7 18 6	82 12 0	...	...	325 16 3	716 17 2	6,583	18	0 6½
Kingwood Road Home... ..	32 12 11	...	32 12 11	...	25 16 11	15 1 10	1 2 10	...	5 2 0	...	...	5 9 5	2 10 3	...	13 10 5	3 9 6	...	121 12 10	...	193 16 0	226 8 11	169	...	...
Bridge School ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10 0	...	...	12 10 0	12 10 0	...	...	...
Elm Grove House ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	...	...	0 14 0	0 12 9	...	...	2 14 0	579 2 2	...	...	584 18 8	584 18 8	...	...	...
Pentonville Road Home ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 1	...	...	1 0 0	48 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 19 1	55 19 1	...	...	...
Millfield Home ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 8	...	...	...	417 17 5	...	...	418 12 1	418 12 1	...	...	...
White Oak School ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								



Liabilities.

Loans.						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loans outstanding Michaelmas, 1899	...	...	...	...	...	2,261,741	18	10			
„ received during the year	...	...	...	...	...	183,012	0	0			
						2,444,753	18	10			
Less instalments of loans repaid during year	...	...	...	...	...	123,871	15	8			
Loans outstanding Michaelmas, 1900	...	...	...	...	...				2,320,882	3	2
London County Council	...	...	£2,062,749	19	10						
Public Works Loan Commissioners	...	...	258,132	3	4						
(For details, see statement, p. 54.)			£2,320,882	3	2						

Sundry Creditors.

Tradesmen's accounts and other amounts owing						63,157	14	4
--	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--------	----	---

Legacies.

Captain Brown's legacy to the training ship	...	...	£119	4	10						
Less legal expenses	...	...	4	4	0						
			115	0	10						
And interest unapplied	...	...	0	0	5				115	1	3
William Thomas Farguson's legacy to the Homerton Smallpox Hospital (£100), and accumulated income	...	...				167	18	0			
George Dryden's legacy to the Stockwell Smallpox Hospital (£100), less books purchased for Hospital Ships (£22)	...	...				78	0	0			
George Cook's legacy to Darenth Asylum (£100), less legal expenses						73	9	6			
									434	8	9

Students' Fees for Clinical Instruction.

	Total at Michaelmas, 1899.	Year to Michaelmas, 1900.	Total at Michaelmas, 1900.	
Amounts received from students	£7,184 2 0	£1,632 15 0	£8,816 17 0	
Less amounts paid to medical superintendents for clinical instruction	3,603 2 0	1,525 16 5	5,128 18 5	
	£3,581 0 0	£106 18 7	3,687 18 7	
Less amount transferred in reduction of capital outlay as estimated cost of provision of buildings for instruction (Park Hospital, £1,750, and Grove Hospital, £750)			2,500 0 0	
				1,187 18 7

Sundry Rents.

Sundry rents, &c., received in respect of sites purchased, less expenses in connection therewith					57	17	7
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--	----	----	---

Excess of Assets.

Instalments of loans repaid	...	...	...	...	...	1,226,692	18	5			
Expenditure in excess of amounts authorised to be borrowed, paid out of current account, and sundry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	*83,526	19	0			
									1,310,219	17	5

Balance in hand on Current Account.

Net balance in favour of Parishes and Unions in the District	...	100,292	5	5							
Contributions owing by „ „ „	...	13,884	16	0							
Amounts owing by extra-Metropolitan Authorities unallocated	...	2,121	6	9							
		116,298	8	2							
Less balances of expenditure unallocated to Parishes and Unions		158	9	8							
									116,139	18	6
									£3,812,079	18	4

* In addition to these figures, large amounts of expenditure of a capital nature amounting to

29th September, 1900.

Property Assets and Capital Outlay.**Capital Outlay.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure on purchase of land and buildings, and on erecting, fitting-up, and furnishing buildings				*3,610,735	8	2

Stock.

Stock of goods at central stores department and at the various institutions, including unused railway tickets and postage stamps	90,718	4	4
---	--------	---	---

Sundry Debtors.

Contributions owing by Parishes and Unions in the District ...	13,884	16	0
Amounts owing by extra-Metropolitan Authorities and other sundry debtors	3,361	14	11
			17,246 10 11

Legacies (Investment Accounts).

Brown's legacy—£104 14s., 3½ per cent. stock, London County Council (Metropolitan Board of Works) (at cost)	115	0	10
Ferguson's legacy—£173 17s. 2d., consols (at cost)	167	18	0
			282 18 10

Cash.

London and County Banking Company—balances in their hands ...	124,518	17	2
Less unrepresented cheques	35,858	10	9
	88,660	6	5
Accounting officers—balances in their hands	3,563	9	0
Walker, Lambe, & Co.—balances in their hands for the purchase of tea	873	0	8
			93,096 16 1

£3,812,079 18 4

not less than £300,000 have from time to time been defrayed out of the current rates.

MORRIS HEYES, *Accountant to the Board.*

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900.

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September, 1900.
	Training Ship "Exmouth."	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1876 July 13	Fitting up ship	16,000	20	14,000	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
1876 Dec. 6	Purchase of brigantine ...	2,000	20	2,000	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
1877 July 17	Fitting up ship (additional)	4,000	15	3,000	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
	Erection of causeway ... }		51	1,000	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
1884 June 24	Construction of swimming bath and boat-house ...	2,700	15	2,700	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	580 0 0
1885 July 1	Installation of electric light	1,664	10	1,664	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 0 0
1886 Apr. 14	Construction of swimming bath, &c.	729	10	729	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1897 Feb. 22	Purchase of Sherfield House and grounds at Grays ...	2,870	30	2,770	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
					1897	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,493 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£29,963		£29,863			£3,253 0 0
	Leavesden Asylum.						
1868 Jan. 8	Purchase of land	7,600	60	7,600	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	3,673 6 8
1868 May 22	Buildings, furnishing, &c.	128,000	60	128,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	61,866 13 4
1870 Jan. 21	Buildings and furniture (additional)	8,000	60	8,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	3,866 13 4
1871 Mar. 16	Furniture	1,000	59	1,000	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	491 0 0
1871 May 17	Clerk's house	750	59	750	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	360 0 0
1872 Jan. 22	Additional accommodation	6,000	58	6,000	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,949 0 0
1873 Mar. 25	Additional accommodation (infirmary)	3,000	56	3,000	1874	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,536 0 0
1875 Apr. 8	Additional accommodation	13,000	55	13,000	1875	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{10}$	6,817 0 0
	Purchase of property (Hall)	1,750	55	1,750	1875	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{10}$	969 0 0
1880 July 30	Purchase of additional land	750	49	750	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	444 0 0
1881 Sep. 5	Enlargement of gasworks	2,200	15	2,200	1881	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1883 May 29	Fireproof staircases, dormitories, &c.	2,500	15	2,500	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1884 Dec. 15	Drainage works	540	Part	360	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 18 2
	Heating dormitories ... }		15	180	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 8 6
1885 July 3	Enlargement of laundry ...	565	and	565	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 13 0
1885 Aug. 21	Heating blocks	748	part	747	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	246 15 10
1886 Apr. 20	Day rooms and dormitories	1,130	30	1,130	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	373 7 2
1887 Mar. 24	Water supply	500	10	500	1887	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1891 Oct. 28	Recreation hall	5,844	30	5,844	1892	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,285 12 0
1900 July 11	Mortuary	710	30				
	Carried to Summary at end	£184,587		£183,876			£88,243 8 0
	Caterham Asylum.						
1868 Jan. 28	Purchase of land	6,000	60	6,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,900 0 0
1868 June 22	Buildings, furniture, &c....	129,000	60	129,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	62,350 0 0
1870 Jan. 21	Additional buildings, furniture, &c.	7,000	60	7,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	3,383 6 8
	Carried forward ...	£142,000		£142,000			£68,633 6 8

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September, 1900.
	Caterham Asylum (continued).	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	142,000		142,000			68,633 6 8
1871 Feb. 20	Formation of roads ...	1,000	59	1,000	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	491 0 0
1871 Mar. 25	Purchase of bedding...	1,000	59	1,000	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	490 0 0
1871 Oct. 4	Completing, fitting up, and furnishing ...	1,700	58	1,700	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	809 0 0
1871 Nov. 8	Completing (further on account) ...	500	58	500	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	241 0 0
1872 Mar. 21	Laundry machinery ...	700	58	303	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	159 0 0
			57	397	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	201 0 0
1872 Sep. 4	Recreation hall, &c. ...	13,000	57	13,000	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	6,601 0 0
1873 July 1	Additions ...	3,700	56	3,700	1874	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,911 0 0
1875 Apr. 8	Additional buildings ...	16,000	55	16,000	1875	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{10}$	8,463 0 0
1875 July 12	Additions ...	1,500	52	1,500	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	825 0 0
1877 Aug. 15	New boiler ...	1,000	15	1,000	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
1878 Apr. 18	Coal store, &c. ...	520	51	520	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	299 0 0
1881 Dec. 22	Purchase of additional land	6,643	59	6,600	1882	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,584 0 0
1883 Mar. 20	Ditto ditto	2,080	28-58	2,080	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,468 8 6
1885 July 28	Additional warming appliances and fire-escape facilities ...	7,530	10-15	7,529	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,965 6 8
			30				
1896 Mar. 7	Reconstruction of drainage	8,700	15	7,450	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,456 13 4
1896 Aug. 7	Isolation infirmary ...	5,147	30	4,800	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,480 0 0
1897 Aug. 4	Attendants' home ...	5,790	30	5,790	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,404 0 0
1900 Aug. 29	Alterations to laundry ...	4,311	20	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£222,821		£216,869			£ 113,481 15 2
	Darenth Asylum and Schools.						
1875 May 12	Purchase of land ...	9,300	55	8,180	1875	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{10}$	4,283 0 0
			52	1,120	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	614 0 0
1875 Aug. 13	Ditto ...	450	52	450	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	233 0 0
1876 Mar. 25	School buildings ...	75,000	54	50,000	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,854 0 0
			52	14,000	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,499 0 0
			20	11,000	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
1878 Apr. 4	Gasworks, &c. ...	14,500	15	14,500	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
1878 June 24	Asylum buildings ...	52,500	51	29,380	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,678 0 0
			50	23,120	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,947 4 0
			50	4,430	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,480 16 0
			49	228	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	135 0 0
1878 Oct. 31	School buildings, &c. ...	13,824	20	2,800	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
			15	4,500	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
			15	1,800	1879	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1879 Jan. 2	Asylum buildings ...	7,500	50	7,500	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,200 0 0
1879 Mar. 10	Purchase of additional land	6,322	49	6,322	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,730 5 0
1879 Aug. 20	Additional expenditure ...	22,650	15	22,650	1880	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1879 Dec. 12	Furniture ...	9,000	15	9,000	1881	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1880 Aug. 12	Additional works ...	3,500	15	1,600	1880	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
				1,900	1881	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1880 Dec. 17	Infirmaryes ...	15,000	49	13,000	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,686 0 0
			15	2,000	1880	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1881 Nov. 10	Ditto ...	5,500	15	5,500	1881	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1882 Oct. 27	Cottages for officers ...	2,200	28-58	2,200	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,553 4 5
1883 Feb. 21	Fitting up infirmaryes ...	2,200	5	2,200	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
	Carried forward ...	£239,446		£239,380			£88,893 9 5

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September, 1900.
	Darenth Asylum and Schools (continued).	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	239,446		239,380			88,893 9 5
1883 Mar. 16	Recreation hall	5,550	58	5,550	1883	3½	3,918 7 1
1884 Apr. 9	Extension of gas and water works	5,783	30	4,500	1884	3½	2,100 0 0
			30	200	1884	3½	93 6 8
			15	600	1884	3½	Repaid.
			5	483	1884	3½	Repaid.
1884 Oct. 16	Extension of water supply	530	15	530	1885	3½	Repaid.
1885 Dec. 16	Water softening	3,075	10	2,698	1886	3½	Repaid.
			30	377	1886	3½	201 0 2
1886 May 18	Extension of buildings ...	64,700	30	62,000	1886	3½	33,062 0 0
1886 Sep. 9	Softening and increasing water supply	309	15	2,700	1886	3½	180 0 0
1887 Mar. 14	Ditto ditto	300	15	309	1887	3½	40 12 4
1888 July 2	Fitting up and furnishing additional buildings ...	4,500	15	300	1887	3½	39 7 8
1894 Aug. 14	Female staff recreation room, &c.... ..	7,950	10	4,500	1889	3½	Repaid.
1895 May 15	Fire-escape staircases ...	695	20	7,950	1894	3⅛	5,565 0 0
1896 Apr. 23	Female staff recreation room, &c.... ..	1,331	15	695	1896	2⅞	509 13 4
			20	1,330	1896	2¾	1,064 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£334,169		£334,102		£	135,666 16 8
	Tooting Bec Asylum. (In course of erection.)						
1894 May 1	Purchase of site and premises	27,000	50	27,000	1894	3⅛	23,760 0 0
1900 Feb. 19	Buildings, furniture, &c. {	229,090	30	75,000	1900	3½	75,000 0 0
		18,100	15	...	...	...	....
	Carried to Summary at end	£274,190		£102,000			£98,760 0 0
	Clapton Asylum.						
1875 July 12	Furnishing	2,500	20	2,500	1877	3¾	Repaid.
	Carried to Summary at end	£2,500		£2,500			...
	Brighton Road Schools, Sutton. (Decided to be purchased.)						
1900 Jan. 20	Purchase of premises ...	103,692	25	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£103,692		...			...

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September, 1900.
	Eastern Hospital.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1868 Apr. 23	Purchase of land	12,500	60	12,500	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	6,041 13 4
1869 June 16	Buildings, furniture, &c....	56,760	60	56,760	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	27,434 0 0
1870 July 9	Ditto ditto	3,102	59	3,102	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,527 10 0
1871 Apr. 5	Completion of erection, &c.	8,000	59	7,950	1871	4	3,930 0 0
			59	50	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	20 0 0
1871 Dec. 2	Coal stores, &c.	1,570	58	1,570	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	932 0 0
1875 May 13	Additions	7,005	52	7,005	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,777 0 0
1878 Nov. 20	Mortuary	1,300	50	1,300	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	728 0 0
1883 July 13	Purchase of land, &c. ...	17,090	58	17,090	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,075 0 0
1884 July 23	Purchase of leasehold interest in 75, Brooksby Walk, Homerton	250	56	250	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 16 3
1894 May 19	Heating four enteric wards	600	5	600	1894	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	Repaid.
1894 Aug. 4	Additional accommodation	13,150	30	13,150	1894	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	10,520 0 0
1896 May 4	Ditto ditto	1,650	20	1,227	1898	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,104 6 0
1898 Aug. 3	Workshops and isolation pavilion	2,925	25	2,852	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,737 7 10
	Carried to Summary at end	£125,902		£125,406			£71,009 13 5
	North-Eastern Hospital.						
1892 Aug. 11	Purchase of site	12,000	50	12,000	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,320 0 0
1893 June 30	Purchase of additional land and premises	6,500	50	4,000	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,440 0 0
			50	2,500	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,150 0 0
1893 Nov. 1	Ditto ditto	6,000	50	6,000	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,280 0 0
1894 Mar. 22	Purchase of leases of two cottages adjoining... ..	500	50	500	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	440 0 0
1896 May 4	Boundary wall and fencing	2,821	25	2,820	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,368 16 0
1897 May 21	Medical superintendent's house	2,304	30	2,155	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,082 14 4
1898 Nov. 9	Constructing permanent hospital	126,850	15	13,200	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,879 16 3
			30	50,225	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,712 15 0
			30	63,425	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	61,310 16 8
1900 Jan. 13	Erection of laundry	10,251	30	...	...	...	...
1900 Jan. 13	Fittings for ditto, and construction of rain-water reservoir	4,550	15	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£171,776		£156,825			£ 146,984 18 3
	North-Western Hospital.						
1868 Feb. 13	Purchase of land	16,000	60	16,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	7,733 6 8
1868 Aug. 24	Boundary walls	1,606	60	1,606	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	776 4 8
1870 Jan. 21	Buildings	8,000	60	6,654	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	3,216 2 0
			59	1,346	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	657 0 0
1871 Feb. 3	Additions to buildings ...	12,500	59	12,500	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	6,152 0 0
1871 June 7	Medical Superintendent's house	1,300	59	1,300	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	640 0 0
1872 Mar. 6	Engineering works	700	58	700	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	326 0 0
1883 Dec. 22	Purchase of land and premises... ..	13,000	57	13,000	1884	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,346 6 8
1884 June 23	Boundary wall	2,700	30	2,700	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,349 6 3
1884 Aug. 14	Enlargement of medical superintendent's house	350	30	320	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 18 9
1891 Dec. 23	Additional laundry accommodation	2,650	15	2,650	1892	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,236 13 4
	Carried forward ...	£58,806		£58,776			£31,592 18 4

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September, 1900.
	North-Western Hospital (continued).	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1892 Oct. 6	Brought forward ...	58,806		58,776			31,592 18 4
	Administrative block of buildings... ..	30,050	{ 30	25,550	1893	3½	19,588 6 8
			15	4,500	1893	3½	2,400 0 0
1894 Apr. 6	Reconstruction of patients' laundry and erection of disinfecting house... ..	1,133	15	1,130	1894	3½	678 0 0
1895 May 15	Additional ward pavilions	54,805	30	54,805	1895	2½	44,973 6 8
1895 June 10	Mains and wires for electric lighting	2,000	10	2,000	1896	2½	1,200 0 0
1895 July 31	Administrative block (additional expenditure) ...	10,000	25	10,000	1896	2½	8,400 0 0
1896 Mar. 27	Workshops	627	20	572	1896	2½	457 12 0
1897 Feb. 23	Additional staff accommodation	9,926	30	9,900	1898	2½	9,240 0 0
1897 Dec. 30	Gate-porter's lodge	554	30	550	1898	2½	513 6 8
1900 July 31	Mains and wires for electric lighting (additional) ...	1,280	10	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£169,181		£167,783		£	119,043 10 4
	Western Hospital.						
1871 May 4	Purchase of site... ..	12,000	59	12,000	1871	3½	5,907 0 0
1872 Mar. 27	Boundary walls	2,000	58	2,000	1872	3½	993 0 0
1876 May 11	Provision of administrative accommodation	10,000	{ 52	925	1876	3½	492 0 0
			52	9,075	1877	3½	4,894 0 0
			52	15,925	1877	3½	8,572 0 0
1877 Jan. 11	Buildings and furniture ...	32,000	{ 52	11,075	1877	3½	6,169 0 0
			20	5,000	1877	3½	Repaid.
1877 July 17	Boundary wall	600	51	600	1878	3½	336 0 0
1879 July 28	Alterations and additions	5,250	49	5,250	1880	3½	3,107 0 0
1883 June 7	Ditto ditto	2,250	30	2,250	1883	3½	975 0 0
1884 Feb. 9	Ditto ditto	850	30	380	1885	3½	189 17 6
1885 Jan. 30	Medical superintendent's house and other additions, &c.	13,580	15-30	4,300	1886	3½	1,964 0 10
1886 June 19	Alterations and additions	2,300	20	2,300	1886	3½	690 0 0
1891 Jan. 31	Further accommodation for staff	5,050	20	5,050	1891	3½	2,777 10 0
1891 July 22	Purchase of additional land	8,150	50	8,150	1892	3½	6,846 0 0
1892 May 26	Additional buildings ...	43,025	{ 30	36,325	1892	3½	26,638 6 8
			15	6,700	1892	3½	3,126 13 4
1893 July 6	Additional staff accommodation	3,450	20	3,360	1894	3½	2,352 0 0
1894 Aug. 18	Purchase of land (additional)	10,000	50	10,000	1894	3½	8,800 0 0
1895 July 1	Alterations and additions	8,490	25	8,490	1896	2½	7,131 12 0
1895 Dec. 6	Additional buildings (further on account)	13,230	{ 30	8,570	1896	2½	7,427 6 8
			15	4,660	1896	2½	3,417 6 8
1896 Oct. 26	Diphtheria isolation and staff blocks	53,858	30	50,000	1897	2½	45,000 0 0
1897 Feb. 3	Additional b'ldngs(bal'nce)	1,074	30	1,073	1897	2½	965 14 0
1897 May 6	Tar-paving and fencing work	2,322	5	2,103	1899	2½	1,682 2 4
1897 Dec. 27	Engineering works, &c. ...	5,663	15	5,600	1898	2½	4,853 6 8
1900 Jan. 18	Furniture for new buildings	2,929	5	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£238,071		£221,161		£	155,306 16 8

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September 1900.
	South-Western Hospital.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1868 July 13	Purchase of land	15,000	60	15,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	7,250 0 0
1868 Aug. 10	Ditto	500	60	500	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	241 13 4
1869 June 5	Buildings, fitting up, &c.	65,380	60	65,380	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	31,600 6 8
1870 July 9	Ditto ditto	3,102	59	3,102	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,527 10 0
1871 Apr. 5	Completion of erection, &c.	10,000	59	10,000	1871	4	4,900 0 0
1871 July 13	Purchase of tents	1,600	59	1,600	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	790 0 0
1878 Aug. 8	Alterations and additions	1,550	50	1,550	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	868 0 0
1879 Feb. 12	Provision of water tanks...	400	49	400	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	236 15 0
1879 June 17	Pavilion for typhus fever...	6,000	49	6,000	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,551 0 0
1881 Jan. 5	Additional accommodation	700	15	700	1881	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1884 Jan. 29	Purchase of adjoining land	1,300	57	1,300	1884	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	934 13 4
1884 May 3	Entrance gates, &c.	2,000	15	365	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
			30	1,540	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	769 12 6
1892 Nov. 7	Additional staff accom- modation	6,420	20	6,420	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,173 0 0
1894 Dec. 29	Alterations and additions	26,976	30	26,976	1895	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	21,084 0 0
1896 June 19	Ditto ditto	5,230	20	5,230	1897	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,445 10 0
1896 Sep. 7	Ditto ditto	792	20	792	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	752 3 8
1897 Dec. 27	Pavilion and reconstruction of drains	17,081	25	17,000	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,640 0 0
1899 Jan. 16	Alterations and additions	2,351	20	2,351	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,232 16 4
	Carried to Summary at end	£166,382		£166,206		£	100,997 0 10
	Fountain Hospital.						
1893 Aug. 11	Purchase of site	10,500	50	10,500	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,235 8 0
1893 Oct. 30	Purchase of land	1,550	50	1,506	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,324 12 0
1895 July 19	Temporary hospital and provision of fittings ...	128,818	5	128,347	1895	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	Repaid.
	Carried to Summary at end	£140,868		£140,353			£10,560 0 0
	Grove Hospital.						
1896 Oct. 7	Erection, fitting up, and furnishing	255,116	30	100,000	1897	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	90,000 0 0
			30	100,000	1897	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	90,000 0 0
			15	50,000	1897	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	40,000 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£255,116		£250,000		£	220,000 0 0
	South-Eastern Hospital.						
1872 May 10	Purchase of site... ..	10,400	57	10,400	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	5,291 0 0
1873 Aug. 25	Boundary walls and gates	1,100	56	1,100	1874	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	584 0 0
1876 May 11	Administrative accommo- dation	10,000	52	10,000	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,386 0 0
			52	15,000	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,056 0 0
1877 Jan. 11	Buildings and furniture ...	39,000	52	19,000	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,593 0 0
			20	5,000	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
	Carried forward ...	£60,500		£60,500			£29,910 0 0

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September, 1900.
	South-Eastern Hospital (continued).	£	Years.	£			£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	60,500		60,500			29,910 0 0
1878 Oct. 10	Alterations and additions	4,800	50	4,800	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,688 0 0
1883 June 18	Purchase of additional land	2,200	58	2,200	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,554 0 0
1884 May 14	Alterations and additions for separation of cases ...	13,100	15	2,270	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
			30	10,830	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,412 7 6
1893 Nov. 7	Additional staff accommodation ...	14,200	30	14,200	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,360 0 0
1894 Mar. 15	Laundry buildings, machinery, and fittings ...	8,950	20	8,950	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,265 0 0
1895 Dec. 17	Laundry buildings (additional expenditure) ...	1,772	20	1,772	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,417 12 0
1896 Mar. 31	Additional pavilions and workshops ...	21,350	30	21,350	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	18,503 6 8
1898 Nov. 30	Improvement of heating arrangements ...	8,832	15	8,832	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,242 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£135,704		£135,704			£85,352 6 2
	Park Hospital.						
1893 June 29	Purchase of site... ..	22,500	50	22,500	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,350 0 0
1896 Feb. 29	Erection, fitting up, and furnishing	251,939	30	100,000	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	86,666 13 4
			30	100,000	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	86,666 13 4
			15	46,000	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	33,733 6 8
	Carried to Summary at end	£274,439		£268,500			£ 226,416 13 4
	Brook Hospital.						
1894 Jan. 18	Purchase of site	16,200	50	16,095	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,163 12 0
			30	100,000	1894	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	80,000 0 0
1894 Aug. 16	Erection of hospital	200,000	30	75,000	1895	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	62,500 0 0
			15	25,000	1895	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	16,666 13 4
1898 Dec. 2	Erection of hospital and fitting up, &c.	101,456	15	14,456	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,010 3 9
			30	87,000	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	82,648 5 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£317,656		£317,551			£ 268,988 14 1
	Northern Hospital.						
1884 Jan. 25	Purchase of land	13,870	57	13,580	1884	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,763 5 4
1884 Apr. 21	Fencing part of site	1,146	15	1,146	1884	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1884 Sep. 12	Entrance gates	2,300	30	2,075	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,037 0 0
			30	71,347	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,670 0 0
1884 Nov. 19	Erection of hospital	84,500	10	11,150	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
			5	880	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1884 Nov. 19	Roads	3,360	5	3,000	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1885 Dec. 7	Drainage works	1,503	30	1,503	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	801 6 2
	Carried forward ...	£106,679		£104,681			£47,271 11 6

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September, 1900.
	Northern Hospital (continued).	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	106,679		104,681			47,271 11 6
1886 July 10	Laying out grounds, &c. ...	3,580	10	3,580	1886	3½	Repaid.
1886 Nov. 18	Erection of hospital ...	1,831	10	1,830	1887	3½	Repaid.
1889 Mar. 23	Additional pavilions and other works, &c. ...	11,500	30	9,900	1889	3½	6,270 0 0
			15	500	1889	3½	133 6 8
1892 Aug. 24	Extension of administrative buildings...	10,855	30	10,855	1893	3½	8,322 3 4
1893 Nov. 3	Medical superintendent's house ...	1,775	30	1,770	1894	3½	1,416 0 0
1894 June 30	Extension of additional administrative buildings ...	1,655	30	1,650	1894	3½	1,320 0 0
1894 Dec. 6	Double pavilion and alteration to laundries ...	22,350	30	22,350	1895	2¾	18,429 3 4
1896 July 31	Ditto ditto (additional expenditure) ...	1,891	25	1,890	1896	2¾	1,587 12 0
1896 Nov. 30	Isolation block ...	3,200	30	3,200	1898	2¾	2,986 13 4
1898 Mar. 5	Nurses' home, &c. ...	19,500	30	18,000	1898	2¾	16,800 0 0
1899 June 16	Electric lighting plant ...	11,832	10	11,000	1899	2¾	9,900 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£196,648		£191,206		£	114,436 10 2
	Southern Hospital. (Plans prepared.)						
1897 Mar. 27	Purchase of site at Carshalton ...	14,430	50	14,273	1897	2¾	13,416 5 6
1899 Feb. 8	Redemption of tithe rent charge ...	922	25	922	1899	2¾	884 19 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£15,352		£15,195			£14,301 4 6
	Gore Farm Hospital.						
1883 June 22	Purchase of site ...	13,175	58	13,175	1883	3½	9,316 0 0
1883 Oct. 25	Purchase of additional land ...	125	57	125	1883	3½	89 17 4
1884 Apr. 23	Boundary walls ...	1,148	30	1,148	1884	3½	535 14 8
1884 May 2	Ditto ...	332	30	332	1884	3½	154 18 8
1884 June 19	Purchase of additional land and premises ...	2,500	57	2,500	1884	3½	1,793 14 9
1884 July 10	Purchase of additional land ...	1,100	57	1,100	1884	3½	789 5 3
1888 Apr. 19	Convalescent smallpox hospital ...	63,392	20	50,000	1888	3½	20,000 0 0
			20	8,392	1889	3½	3,776 8 0
1893 Nov. 17	Additional accommodation ...	30,507	30	30,500	1894	3½	24,400 0 0
1896 June 22	Staff blocks, laundry, &c. ...	32,120	25	32,120	1897	2¾	28,265 12 0
1897 Dec. 27	Enlargement of rain-water reservoir ...	1,655	20	1,596	1898	2¾	1,436 8 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£146,054		£140,988			£90,557 18 8

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September, 1900.
	Hospital Ships.	£	Years.	£			£ s. d.
1881 Nov. 10	Fitting up and furnishing "Atlas" & "Endymion"	11,000	5	11,000	1881	3½	Repaid.
1883 June 15	Purchase of "Castalia" ...	5,500	15	5,500	1883	3½	Repaid.
1883 Aug. 16	Purchase of land	1,000	57	1,000	1883	3½	719 5 4
1883 Sep. 25	Alterations to "Castalia"	12,000	10	12,000	1883	3½	Repaid.
1883 Dec. 11	Administrative buildings	} 8,800 {	30	4,000	1884	3½	1,866 13 4
	Construction of pier		30	4,800	1884	3½	2,240 0 0
1883 Dec. 28	Land for roadway, &c. ...	500	57	500	1884	3½	359 9 4
1884 Feb. 18	Machinery and fittings at administrative buildings	1,800	15	1,800	1884	3½	Repaid.
1884 Feb. 29	"Castalia" — ventilating, heating, and mooring ...	7,025	10	7,024	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 May 27	Construction of gangway to connect "Castalia" and "Endymion"	1,800	10	951	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 June 23	Additional administrative buildings	} 1,108 {	15	258	1885	3½	Repaid.
	Fences		15	542	1885	3½	Repaid.
	Additional administrative buildings		30	250	1885	3½	124 18 9
1884 Oct. 1	Construction of roadway ...	2,025	30	1,975	1885	3½	987 0 0
1884 Oct. 16	Additional expenditure, alterations to "Castalia"	1,630	10	1,630	1886	3½	Repaid.
1885 June 13	Purchase of "Atlas" ...	} 14,900 {	20	8,400	1885	3½	2,100 0 0
	Purchase of "Endymion" ...		20	6,500	1885	3½	1,625 0 0
1885 July 27	Additional administrative buildings	6,800	30	6,528	1886	3½	2,981 12 6
	Carried to Summary at end	£75,888		£74,658			£13,003 19 3
	Joyce Green Hospital. (In course of erection.)						
1894 Aug. 23	Purchase of site	22,500	50	22,350	1894	3½	19,668 0 0
1896 July 25	Construction of tramway ...	5,250	20	5,200	1898	2¾	4,680 0 0
1896 Nov. 9	Boundary fence	1,450	20	1,450	1898	2¾	1,305 0 0
1899 Feb. 8	Redemption of tithe-rent charges	} 3,175 {	25	2,945	1899	2¾	2,826 13 2
	Redemption of land tax ...		30	230	1899	2¾	222 5 8
1899 Aug. 31	Purchase of additional land	1,440	50	...	...	...	...
1900 Apr. 30	Buildings, fittings, &c. ...	246,000	30	...	...	...	...
		11,100	15	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£290,915		£32,175			£28,701 18 10
	Eastern Ambulance Station.						
1895 Sep. 11	Nurses' quarters, &c. ...	2,645	30	2,645	1896	2¾	2,292 6 8
	Carried to Summary at end	£2,645		£2,645			£2,292 6 8

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September, 1900.
	North-Western Ambulance Station.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1895 June 28	Purchase of part of site ...	925	30	925	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	801 13 4
1896 May 30	Purchase of remainder of site ...	3,907	30	3,907	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,386 1 4
1896 June 13	Erection of station ...	15,422	30	15,422	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,365 14 8
	Carried to Summary at end	£20,254		£20,254			£17,553 9 4
	Western Ambulance Station.						
1892 Mar. 30	Reconstruction and enlargement of station ...	3,800	20	3,800	1892	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,280 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£3,800		£3,800			£2,280 0 0
	South-Western Ambulance Station.						
1895 Sep. 30	Purchase of lease of site ...	2,000	50	2,000	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,840 0 0
1897 Feb. 3	Erection of station ...	14,314	30	14,000	1897	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,600 0 0
	Carried to Summary to end	£16,314		£16,000			£14,440 0 0
	Brook Ambulance Station.						
1894 Nov. 27	Erection of station ...	16,600	30	16,600	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	14,386 13 4
	Carried to Summary to end	£16,600		£16,600			£14,386 13 4
	South Wharf.						
1883 Nov. 21	Purchase of wharf ...	13,000	57	13,000	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,347 17 4
1884 Jan. 21	Construction of pier ...	4,400	30	4,400	1884	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,053 6 8
1893 Aug. 29	Shelters for patients...	1,737	5	1,737	1894	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	Repaid.
1894 June 8	Ditto ...	271	5	263	1894	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	Repaid.
1895 Aug. 22	Staff quarters ...	8,181	30	8,181	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	7,090 4 0
1898 Mar. 26	Smallpox shelter ...	919	5	875	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	699 17 8
	Carried to Summary at end	£28,508		£28,456			£19,191 5 8
	North Wharf.						
1884 Jan. 21	Purchase of wharf ...	6,500	57	3,500	1884	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,516 5 4
	Construction of pier ...		30	3,000	1884	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,400 0 0
1884 Aug. 28	Construction of roadway...	410	15	60	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
			30	350	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 18 9
1885 June 26	Fencing, paving, &c. ...	515	10-15	515	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	217 9 2
1885 July 2	Piermaster's house and other buildings ...	1,340	30	1,340	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	565 17 6
	Carried to Summary at end	£8,765		£8,765			£4,874 10 9

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September, 1900.
	West Wharf.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1884 Apr. 26	Purchase of wharf	4,500	56	4,500	1885	3½	3,290 17 6
1884 Nov. 14	Ditto	1,000	56	1,000	1885	3½	731 6 3
1885 Aug. 24	Construction of pier	2,500	30	2,500	1886	3½	1,333 6 8
1885 Dec. 16	Construction of river walling and other works	6,207	30	5,947	1886	3½	3,170 13 8
			10	260	1886	3½	Repaid.
	Carried to Summary at end	£14,207		£14,207			£8,526 4 1
	River Ambulance Steamers.						
1883 June 22	"Red Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	4,630	15	4,630	1883	3½	Repaid.
1884 Mar. 22	"Maltese Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	5,500	10	5,500	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 May 27	"Albert Victor"—Purchase money	3,150	10	3,150	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 June 16	"Maltese Cross"—Fitting up, &c. (balance)	360	10	360	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 Sep. 1	"Marguerite"—Purchase money	1,075	10	1,075	1885	3½	Repaid.
1894 Mar. 12	"Geneva Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	9,750	15	9,750	1894	3½	5,850 0 0
1895 Feb. 12	"White Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	1,230	15	1,230	1896	2⅞	902 0 0
1896 Sep. 8	"White Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	2,042	15	2,042	1897	2¾	1,212 1 2
	Carried to Summary at end	£27,737		£27,737			£7,964 1 2
	S. Anne's Home.						
1897 Dec. 16	Purchase of home	17,100	25	16,000	1898	2¾	14,720 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£17,100		£16,000			£14,720 0 0
	East Cliff House.						
1898 Apr. 16	Purchase of home	9,450	30	8,300	1898	2⅞	7,746 13 4
1900 July 28	Extension of premises	9,020	30				
	Carried to Summary at end	£18,470		£8,300			£7,746 13 4
	Millfield Home. (Plans prepared.)						
1899 Aug. 31	Purchase of site	850	50	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£850		...			...
	High Wood School. (Plans prepared.)						
1898 Jan. 20	Purchase of site... ..	2,350	50	2,300	1898	2⅞	2,208 0 0
1900 Feb. 17	Buildings, furniture, &c. }	100,820	30	...	...	...	...
		20,000	15	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£123,170		£2,300			£2,208 0 0

Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 29th September, 1900 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th September, 1900.
	White Oak School. (Plans prepared.)	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1898 May 19	Purchase of site... ..	5,125	50	5,050	1899	3½	4,949 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£5,125		£5,050			£4,949 0 0
	Lloyd House.						
1899 Aug. 31	Purchase of leasehold interest	650	12	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£650		...			...
	Elm Grove.						
1899 May 4	Purchase of No. 16, Elm Grove, Peckham	1,050	40	1,000	1899	3	975 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£1,050		£1,000			£975 0 0
	Kingwood Road Home.						
1900 Feb. 13	Purchase of Nos. 60, 62, and 64, Kingwood Road	1,480	35	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£1,480		...			...
	Camberwell Green Houses.						
1899 May 17	Purchase of No. 37, Camberwell Green... ..	1,280	36	1,230	1899	3	1,195 16 8
1899 Sep. 26	Purchase of Nos. 36 and 38, Camberwell Green... ..	2,250	36	2,250	1899	3	2,187 10 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£3,530		£3,480			£3,383 6 8
	Pentonville Road.						
1900 Mar. 19	Purchase of lease of Nos. 70, 72, and 74	1,500	30	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£1,500		...			...
	Bridge School, Witham.						
1900 Jan. 20	Purchase of premises ...	11,047	25	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£11,047		...			...
	Banstead Road School, Sutton. (Decided to be purchased.)						
1900 Jan. 20	Purchase of premises ...	88,261	25	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£88,261		...			...
	Office of the Board.						
1897 Aug. 24	Purchase of site... ..	53,250	50	53,000	1897	2½	49,818 14 6
1898 Feb. 23	Construction of foundations	3,400	30	3,400	1898	2½	3,173 6 8
1898 Mar. 31	Buildings	40,000	30	40,000	1898	2½	37,333 6 8
	Carried to Summary at end	£96,650		£96,400			£90,325 7 10

**Summary of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, and
amount Outstanding 29th September, 1900.**

INSTITUTION.	Amount Sanctioned.	Amount Borrowed.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 29th Sept., 1900.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.
Training Ship "Exmouth"	29,963	29,863	3,253	0	0
Asylums—					
Leavesden Asylum	184,587	183,876	88,243	8	0
Caterham Asylum	222,821	216,869	113,481	15	2
Darenth Asylum... ..	334,169	334,102	135,666	16	8
Tooting Bec Asylum	274,190	102,000	98,760	0	0
Clapton Asylum	2,500	2,500	...	...	...
Brighton Road Schools, Sutton	103,692	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR ASYLUMS	1,121,959	839,347	436,151	19	10
Hospitals—					
Eastern Hospital	125,902	125,406	71,009	13	5
North-Eastern Hospital	171,776	156,825	146,984	18	3
North-Western Hospital	169,181	167,783	119,043	10	4
Western Hospital	238,071	221,161	155,306	16	8
South-Western Hospital	166,382	166,206	100,997	0	10
Fountain Hospital	140,868	140,353	10,560	0	0
Grove Hospital	255,116	250,000	220,000	0	0
South-Eastern Hospital	135,704	135,704	85,352	6	2
Park Hospital	274,439	268,500	226,416	13	4
Brook Hospital	317,656	317,551	268,988	14	1
Northern Hospital	196,648	191,206	114,436	10	2
Southern Hospital	15,352	15,195	14,301	4	6
Gore Farm Hospital	146,054	140,988	90,557	18	8
Hospital Ships	75,888	74,658	13,003	19	3
Joyce Green Hospital	290,915	32,175	28,701	18	10
TOTALS FOR HOSPITALS	2,719,952	2,403,711	1,665,661	4	6
Land Ambulance Stations—					
Eastern Station	2,645	2,645	2,292	6	8
North-Western Station... ..	20,254	20,254	17,553	9	4
Western Station	3,800	3,800	2,280	0	0
South-Western Station... ..	16,314	16,000	14,440	0	0
Brook Station	16,600	16,600	14,386	13	4
TOTALS FOR LAND AMBULANCE SERVICE	59,613	59,299	50,952	9	4
River Ambulance Service—					
South Wharf	28,508	28,456	19,191	5	8
North Wharf	8,765	8,765	4,874	10	9
West Wharf	14,207	14,207	8,526	4	1
Steamers	27,737	27,737	7,964	1	2
TOTALS FOR RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE	79,217	79,165	40,556	1	8
Children's Homes—					
S. Anne's Home	17,100	16,000	14,720	0	0
East Cliff House... ..	18,470	8,300	7,746	13	4
Millfield Home	850	...	...	...	...
High Wood School	123,170	2,300	2,208	0	0
White Oak School	5,125	5,050	4,949	0	0
Lloyd House	650	...	...	...	...
Elm Grove	1,050	1,000	975	0	0
Kingwood Road	1,480	...	...	...	...
Camberwell Green Houses	3,530	3,480	3,383	6	8
Pentonville Road	1,500	...	...	...	...
Bridge School, Witham	11,047	...	...	...	...
Banstead Road School, Sutton	88,261	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR CHILDREN'S HOMES	272,233	36,130	33,982	0	0
Office of the Board	96,650	96,400	90,325	7	10
GRAND TOTALS	£4,379,587	£3,543,915	£2,320,882	3	2

Sanctions to Borrow not exercised 29th September, 1900.

		£	£
Total amount sanctioned to be borrowed, as per Summary...	...	4,379,587	
Less total amount borrowed	... ..	3,543,915	
		835,672	
Less Balances of sanctions to borrow not likely to be required	...	28,854	
Leaving unexercised and unexhausted sanctions to borrow as under :—			806,818
		£	
Leavesden Asylum	... .. Mortuary	710	
Caterham Asylum	... .. Alteration to laundry	4,311	
Tooting Bec Asylum	... .. Buildings	172,190	
Brighton Road School, Sutton	... .. Purchase of school	103,692	
North-Eastern Hospital	... .. Laundry and rain-water reservoir	14,801	
North-Western Hospital	... .. Electric light mains	1,280	
Western Hospital	... .. Diphtheria and other blocks	1,350	
Ditto	... .. Furniture for new blocks	2,929	
Grove Hospital	... .. Buildings, &c.	5,116	
Park Hospital	... .. Buildings, &c.	5,939	
Northern Hospital	... .. Nurses' home	1,500	
Ditto	... .. Electric lighting	832	
Joyce Green Hospital	... .. Additional land	1,440	
Ditto	... .. Buildings, &c.	257,100	
East Cliff House	... .. Extension of premises	9,020	
Millfield	... .. Purchase of site	850	
High Wood School	... .. Buildings, &c.	120,820	
Lloyd House	... .. Purchase of lease	650	
Kingwood Road	... .. Purchase of premises	1,480	
Pentonville Road	... .. Purchase of leases	1,500	
Bridge School	... .. Purchase of school	11,047	
Banstead Road School, Sutton	... .. Purchase of school	88,261	
			<u>£806,818</u>

The average rate of interest per cent. per annum payable on the principal of loans outstanding 29th September, 1900, amounting to £2,320,882, is $\text{£}3\frac{1}{8}$, the following being the amount outstanding at the various rates payable :—

Amount Outstanding. £	Rate per cent. per annum of Interest payable. £
947,068	$2\frac{3}{4}$
209,157	$2\frac{7}{8}$
4,358	3
229,478	$3\frac{1}{8}$
4,949	$3\frac{1}{4}$
487,932	$3\frac{1}{2}$
144,659	$3\frac{3}{4}$
263,919	$3\frac{7}{8}$
20,532	$3\frac{7}{16}$
8,130	4
<u>Total £2,320,882</u>	<u>Average rate $\text{£}3\frac{1}{8}$</u>

Return showing the Expenditure, Rate in the £, Numbers of Patients Maintained (excluding the year of the formation of the Board)

No. of Year.	In respect of year ended at Michaelmas.	Expenditure.			Rate in the £.		Produce of 1d. Rate in the £ on the Rateable Values in force.	Number of Patients maintained.								
		Capital.	Current.	Total.	Common charges.	*Maintenance.		IMBECILES.			FEVER PATIENTS.			BOYS ON TRAINING SHIP.		
		£	£	£	d.	d.	£	Maxi-mum.	Average daily No.	Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.	Average daily No.	Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.	Average daily No.	Mini-mum.
1	1867	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	$\frac{1}{8}$	...	66,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1868	32,599	2,538	35,137	$\frac{1}{8}$	...	70,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1869	114,297	8,384	122,681	$\frac{1}{8}$	...	73,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1870	233,144	38,884	272,028	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	73,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1871	126,430	125,027	251,457	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	82,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1872	18,357	159,632	177,989	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	82,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1873	28,974	140,940	169,914	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	82,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1874	6,127	146,485	152,612	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	84,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1875	22,779	162,082	184,861	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	86,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1876	29,023	157,961	186,984	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	95,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1877	124,737	263,128	387,865	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	97,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	1878	68,687	251,199	319,886	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	97,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1879	62,733	242,413	305,146	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{8}{9}$	99,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	1880	64,872	248,338	313,210	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	101,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1881	31,879	389,766	421,645	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{9}$	104,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1882	36,823	378,794	415,617	3	$1\frac{1}{10}$	113,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	1883	39,227	424,201	463,428	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{5}$	115,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	1884	133,183	560,854	694,037	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$	117,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1885	110,024	515,403	625,427	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	120,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1886	88,523	316,511	405,034	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	122,040	5,439	5,340	5,287	742	333	220	603	562	50
21	1887	39,529	315,427	354,956	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	126,274	5,574	5,406	5,376	2,789	856	424	595	580	50
22	1888	29,360	384,216	413,576	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	127,576	5,651	5,481	5,349	2,248	1,540	798	608	571	50
23	1889	51,773	348,435	400,208	2	$\frac{2}{5}$	128,745	5,773	5,572	5,437	1,884	940	603	584	504	40
24	1890	15,554	369,752	385,306	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	130,677	5,955	5,686	5,442	2,435	1,535	1,160	530	504	40
25	1891	1,292	401,288	402,580	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	130,687	5,943	5,776	5,707	2,055	1,588	1,050	496	479	40
26	1892	44,716	488,936	533,652	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	136,931	6,026	5,853	5,755	4,389	2,023	1,438	557	494	40
27	1893	56,007	583,138	639,145	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	139,189	6,034	5,976	5,914	3,558	3,249	2,199	605	549	50
28	1894	200,381	575,214	775,595	4	$\frac{6}{7}$	140,334	6,022	5,956	5,871	2,950	2,915	2,455	597	582	50
29	1895	395,902	553,975	949,877	3	$\frac{6}{7}$	141,642	6,047	5,996	5,928	3,568	2,758	1,897	604	572	50
30	1896	326,025	625,122	951,147	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	148,368	6,049	6,021	5,963	4,996	3,753	3,217	566	535	40
31	1897	438,175	665,393	1,103,568	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	148,329	6,046	6,001	5,940	5,023	4,209	3,136	564	526	50
32	1898	283,128	719,128	1,002,256	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	149,481	6,045	5,996	5,936	4,745	3,967	3,120	564	537	50
33	1899	159,099	766,784	925,883	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	153,316	6,025	5,954	5,792	5,710	4,202	3,208	599	561	50
34	1900	147,336	832,466	979,802	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	153,316	6,000	5,883	5,733	4,779	3,944	2,948	585	544	40

* NOTE.—Maintenance of patients is not included in the rate in the £. This is charged to each individual union or par-
Fund, which, in effect, spreads it as a rate over the whole Metropolis. The real cost of the Board's work is therefore proper-
The number of patients maintained prior to the year 1886 cannot be given with any degree of accuracy, and the number
expenditure on current account during the years 1883-4-5 was due to an epidemic of smallpox.

Smallpox), and particulars relating to the various Institutions of the Managers from 1867 to the year ended Michaelmas, 1900.

Number of Institutions at the commencement of each year, together with names of establishments opened or closed from time to time.	
Number of Institutions.	PARTICULARS OF ADDITIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
...	Leavesden and Caterham Asylums and North-Western Hospital opened.
3	Eastern and South-Western Hospitals opened.
5	
5	
5	
5	Clapton Asylum rented.
6	Training Ship "Exmouth" established.
7	South-Eastern and Western Hospitals opened and Limehouse Smallpox Hospital taken over.
10	Limehouse Smallpox Hospital abolished.
9	Darenth Schools opened and Clapton Asylum given up.
9	Do. Asylum opened.
10	Do. Camp opened and Hospital Ships "Atlas" and "Endymion" established.
12	Do. Camp closed and Ambulance Station at London Fields opened.
12	South-Eastern Ambulance Station opened.
13	Darenth Camp re-opened, Plaistow Hospital rented, Western Ambulance Station opened, and "Castalia" added to Hospital Ships.
16	River Ambulance Service—comprising Wharves and the Steamers "Maltese Cross," "Red Cross," and "Albert Victor"—instituted, and Eastern Ambulance Station removed from London Fields to Homerton.
17	Darenth Camp closed and Plaistow Hospital given up.
15	Northern Hospital opened.
16	
16	
16	
16	Gore Farm Hospital opened.
17	North-Eastern Hospital opened.
18	Fountain Hospital opened.
19	"Geneva Cross" added to fleet of Ambulance Steamers.
19	
19	Brook Hospital and Ambulance Station opened and Medical Department (River Service) instituted.
22	Park Hospital and North-Western Ambulance Station opened, "White Cross" added to fleet of Ambulance Steamers, and Stores Department inaugurated.
25	South-Western Ambulance Station opened, S. Anne's Home and East Cliff House taken over, and "Red Cross" Ambulance Steamer sold out of service.
28	Grove Hospital and Lloyd House opened. (Office of the Board under construction, and North-Eastern Hospital being enlarged.)
30	Kingwood Road Home opened. (Office of the Board completed, North-Eastern Hospital being reconstructed, Tooting Bec Asylum and Southern Hospital in course of erection.)

ording to the number of their patients maintained, but the unions and parishes in their turn charge it against the Common Poor
wn by the addition of the maintenance, worked out as a metropolitan rate, to the common charges.
llpox patients maintained since that year are not shown owing to the comparatively insignificant number treated. The large

Years 1885, 1890, 1895, and 1900.

TRAINING SHIP.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MICHAELMAS.

	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.
Average number of boys maintained	573	505	572	544
Average cost of "Maintenance" per boy per day	-/10 ³ / ₂	-/10	-/10	-/9 ² / ₂
Average total cost per boy per annum (exclusive of special expenditure)	£33 16 3	£36 14 5	£36 14 1	£32 8 1

IMBECILE ASYLUMS.

SIX MONTHS ENDED MICHAELMAS.

	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.
Asylums open	3	3	3	3
Acreage of ditto	402	402	402	402
Total number of beds	5,450	6,060	6,097	5,697*
Average cost of "Maintenance" per patient per day	-/7 ³ / ₂	-/6 ¹ / ₂	-/6 ² / ₂	-/6 ¹ / ₂
Average total cost per patient per day	1/4 ³ / ₂	1/2 ³ / ₂	1/3 ⁸ / ₂	1/3 ³ / ₂
Average total annual cost of each patient (exclusive of special expenditure)	£26 2 5	£22 2 2	£24 6 6	£23 9 6
Average number of staff rationed	{ Not recorded prior to 1889. }		510	595

Additional Accommodation.—Tooting Bec Asylum (in course of erection), 22 acres, 750 beds, capable of extension to 930 beds.
Rochester House (undergoing alterations), 150 beds.
Sutton (Poor Law) Schools (decided to be purchased).

* In consequence of a resolution adopted by the Managers on the 19th May, 1900, the normal accommodation for patients at Caterham and Leavesden Asylums has been reduced, by 82 beds and 250 beds respectively, to the figures shown here ; but about two-thirds of the reduction in the number of the beds at Leavesden Asylum may be for a temporary period only.

LOANS, &c.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MICHAELMAS.

	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.
	£	£	£	£
Average annual expenditure out of loan during five years ended Michaelmas	70,227	44,948	139,659	270,758
Service of loans for year—				
Repayment of principal	29,636	43,219	55,076	123,872
Interest	36,192	39,050	46,312	73,274
Average rate of interest current at end of year	3·75	3·71	3·45	3·16
Amount paid in local rates for year	6,018	8,392	12,715	27,776

RATE IN THE £ ON TOTAL RATEABLE VALUES OF THE METROPOLIS.

"Common Charges" and "Maintenance," both included, for the year ended Michaelmas ...	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
	1876 ... 1·912	1881 ... 2·393	1886 .. 4·237	1891 ... 2·813	1896 ... 4·060
	1877 ... 1·947	1882 ... 3·454	1887 ... 2·317	1892 ... 2·909	1897 ... 4·633
	1878 ... 2·618	1883 ... 3·646	1888 ... 2·310	1893 ... 4·124	1898 ... 5·089
	1879 ... 2·578	1884 ... 3·798	1889 ... 3·136	1894 .. 4·468	1899 ... 5·042
	1880 ... 2·480	1885 ... 4·767	1890 ... 2·414	1895 ... 4·370	1900 ... 5·341
Average rate in the £ during each period of five years	... .. 2·307	... .. 3·612	... .. 2·883	... .. 3·737	... .. 4·833

this return, as the first home was not opened until 1898,

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORKS COMMITTEE FOR 1900.

February, 1901.

New Head Office. The buildings of the new Head Office were so far completed at Lady-day last that the Managers were able to enter into occupation, and the first meeting of the Board in their own board room was held on June 30th following.

Owing, however, to unexpected difficulties which have arisen in connection with the negotiations for closing the ventilator of the District Railway, the main entrance to the building is not yet completed, but as soon as these difficulties have been removed the steps and railings connected with this entrance will be finished, and the forecourt on the Embankment front laid out.

Pending Law Suits. At the time our last report was issued an action was pending between Messrs. Leslie & Co. and the Managers in respect of the erection of the Park Hospital, and Messrs. Leslie & Co. had obtained a judgment in their favour in the court of the Official Referee.

(i.) Park Hospital. Acting on our advice the Managers appealed against this judgment to the Divisional Court, and obtained a reversal of the decision.

Since then the contractors, Messrs. Leslie & Co., have taken the case to the Court of Appeal, where it is hoped the important points at issue will be finally decided; these points being the question of responsibility of the Managers to the contractors for delays caused by specialists who were named by the architect as sub-contractors for the carrying out of certain works pertaining to the erection and completion of the hospital.*

(ii.) Grove Hospital. The action brought against the Managers by Messrs. Kirk & Randall, the contractors for the erection of this hospital, in which they claim damages, assessed at £41,175, based upon the alleged failure and delay in the delivery by the architect of and unreasonable alterations in the plans, drawings, and particulars, has not yet come on for trial, but the case is expected to be reached in February next.†

Tooting Bec Asylum. This infirmary for imbeciles, a contract for the erection of which, at the sum of £204,548, was entered into by the Managers in November, 1899, and which when completed will contain accommodation for 750 patients with administrative accommodation for 930, has made satisfactory progress during the past 12 months, and should be ready for occupation by the beginning of 1902.

(ii.) Laundry. Amended designs of the laundry buildings, having for their object simplicity of plan and greater facility for supervision, were adopted by the Managers on the 13th January, 1900, and have since been approved by the Local Government Board.

* Since this report was drafted the Court of Appeal has given a unanimous decision in favour of the Board.

† This action recently came on for hearing before the Official Referee, and after the case had been before him for seven days, an offer was made by the plaintiffs (and subsequently accepted by the Managers) to abandon their claim upon both sides paying their own costs.

(iii.) Receiving Home for Children. On the 3rd November last, the Managers adopted plans of a receiving home for imbecile children which it is proposed to erect at Tooting Bec, immediately adjoining the infirmary buildings.

These plans, which have been designed by the architects of the asylum, Messrs. A. & C. Harston, provide accommodation for 56 patients and 10 officers and servants, and are based on a scheme which was adopted by the Managers on the 2nd December, 1899, on the recommendation of the Asylums Committee, and which received the general approval of the Local Government Board on the 9th May, 1900.

The architects' approximate estimate of the cost of the buildings, which for purposes of cooking, washing, and general supervision will be administered from the adjoining asylum, is £13,775, exclusive of electric lighting and telephones, but this amount will have to be increased by the addition of architects' and quantity surveyor's fees and other incidental charges.

(iv.) Rain-water Drains. The late Wandsworth District Board of Works having required that the rain-water drains should be laid in concrete, the Managers, after the architects had failed to induce the district board to modify their surveyor's requirements, appealed to the London County Council, upon the ground that such a mode of construction was unnecessary in the case of pipes which were intended to convey rain water only, and not connected with any soil drain or sewer.

This appeal having failed, the Works Committee were instructed by the Managers to address a communication to the Wandsworth District Board of Works expressing a hope that, having regard to the serious expense which their decision would involve and to the importance of the precedent which it would create, the district board would allow the matter to be reopened before enforcing their order.

This, however, the board of works refused to do, and the Managers, acting upon the advice of their solicitors and of the Clerk to the Board "that, whatever scheme may be adopted for disposing of the rain water, the work would probably have to be done to the satisfaction and according to the directions of the district board," decided to comply with the order of the district board.

The Managers, however, although they had no option but to carry out the order of the Wandsworth District Board of Works, felt that the decision of that board was unreasonable and unnecessary, and would involve a large and altogether needless expense. They therefore directed the attention of the Local Government Board to the matter with a view to that board bringing such pressure to bear upon the responsible local authorities as will have the effect of obviating in future the general adoption of a requirement which in the Managers' opinion is useless and extravagant.

(v.) Drainage of Lavatories. As further evidence of the difficulties caused by the requirements made by local authorities, we call attention to a request we have recently received from the architects for instruction with regard to the way certain sanitary works at the asylum were to be carried out. The specification provides that the waste pipes from the lavatory basins shall discharge by means of a lead pipe without a trap into an open channel of glazed earthenware sunk into the floor immediately underneath these basins, this channel to be trapped

at the end, pass through the external wall, and then discharge into a waste pipe fixed outside the building.

The local surveyor required that each basin should have a separate trapped waste leading into a horizontal waste pipe, discharging over a gully at one end and the other end continued to the external air for ventilation. As this would not only involve extra cost, but would also, in our opinion, be unsatisfactory from a sanitary point of view, we instructed the architects to adhere to the specification.

Joyce Green Hospital. On the 27th April last, the Managers entered into a contract with Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., of Kensington, for the erection of a hospital for smallpox patients at Joyce Green, near Dartford, at the sum of £222,459, in accordance with plans and specification prepared by Messrs. A. & C. Harston.

This hospital has been designed to accommodate 940 patients in 22 pavilions of 40 beds each, with isolation accommodation for 60 patients, but the present contract provides for the erection of 10 only of the 22 pavilions and of isolation accommodation for 36 patients, together with the whole of the administrative accommodation and a small ambulance station. The contract also provides for the construction of the foundations up to and including the damp course, drainage, &c., of the remaining 12 pavilions and of the remaining isolation blocks.

The total cost of the erection of this portion of the hospital is estimated at £257,100, exclusive of certain works which have already been executed and which include a tramway from the river, external fencing, gas mains, &c., amounting in value to £6,736.

This contract should be completed within two years from the 1st June, 1900.

North-Eastern Hospital. The main contract for the extension of this hospital, including the erection of a permanent administrative block, female staff blocks, fever, diphtheria, enteric, and isolation blocks, &c., is approaching completion, whilst the new laundry building, a tender for which was accepted by the Managers on the 24th February last, is well advanced.

The total cost of the whole of these buildings, including incidental expenses, architects' and quantity surveyor's charges, clerk of works' salary, &c., is estimated at £141,651, which we anticipate will cover the cost—estimated at £2,668—of laying out the grounds adjacent to the permanent buildings.

Southern Hospital. When we presented our last annual report we expected that by the end of the year 1900 a start would have been made with the erection of this hospital. The Local Government Board, after prolonged discussion and correspondence with the Managers, had consented, in a letter dated 11th December, 1899, not to press further the adoption of two-storey buildings in lieu of the one-storey buildings originally contemplated. This decision was undoubtedly influenced by the fact that the Managers had previously decided (on the 4th November, 1899) to increase the unit of accommodation in each cottage from 12 to 15, thus providing for the accommodation of the 720 ordinary patients in 24 double cottages of 30 patients each, instead of in 30 double cottages of 24 patients each.

When, however, the Local Government Board received from the Managers in June last an estimate showing that the total cost of the erection, fitting-up, and furnishing of the hospital would probably amount to £316,400, they again returned the plans for reconsideration by the Managers, "with a view to large reductions "being made in the cost," and stated "that they would not be prepared to assent "to the erection of a hospital composed of one-storey buildings at such a cost."

In dealing with the objections thus unexpectedly raised by the Local Government Board, who, two years previously, had readily sanctioned the scheme on which the plans were prepared, we pointed out in our report to the Managers on the 28th July last (a) the serious administrative disadvantages experienced in two-storey buildings and (b) the uncertainty of any material economical gain by the substitution of two-storey buildings for one-storey buildings, unless the former buildings were so designed as to place one of the two day rooms on the first floor, an arrangement which would prevent the satisfactory separation of the patients.

With the general question of the cost of the hospital we dealt exhaustively in our reports to the Managers on the 3rd and 17th November last, with the result that the Managers adopted a revised estimate, reducing the cost of the hospital from £316,400 to £284,312, and the cost per bed from £395 to about £355. This reduction we were enabled to effect by the adoption of a simpler and less expensive method of construction; by insisting upon all fittings and finishings being of the simplest possible character consistent with efficiency and stability; and by making certain minor structural alterations in each of the 48 single cottages. Other estimated reductions were effected in the works to be carried out under the supervision of the landscape architects and of the Engineer to the Board and by diminishing the provision for contingencies.

This reduced estimate, together with the revised plans of the single cottages, is still under the consideration of the Local Government Board.

Grove Hospital. In our last report we pointed out that, although this hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 17th August, 1899, there still remained at the end of the year many important works to complete the hospital, in consequence of the Managers having, on the advice of their solicitors, released the building contractors from further liability in connection with the erection of the hospital. During the past twelve months contracts have been entered into for the laying out of the grounds (£3,000); for the provision of the cupboards and other fittings necessary to complete the equipment of the hospital (£714 7s. 8d.); and for a number of minor building and engineering works of more or less importance, the value of which in the aggregate amounted to about £1,650.

The total cost of the erection of this hospital has not yet been definitely ascertained, and will largely depend on the result of the action by the building contractors against the Managers previously referred to in this report.

South-Eastern Hospital. The contracts for the augmentation of the steam-producing plant at this hospital, for the erection of a new chimney shaft, and for the execution of certain alterations and additions to the existing boiler house, all of which were entered into in May, 1899, are now practically completed,

and we shall submit to the Managers a statement of the actual cost of these works, which was originally estimated at £8,832.

Ophthalmic Schools. On the 22nd November, 1899, the Local Government Board approved the plans which had been prepared by Messrs. C. & W. Henman for the erection of the High Wood School at Brentwood, and on the 22nd February they sanctioned the plans prepared by Messrs. Newman & Newman for the erection of the school (White Oak) at Swanley. We hope shortly to submit tenders for the erection of these much-needed institutions, each of which has been planned to accommodate 360 children and the necessary residential staff of officers and servants.

The estimated total cost, including the purchase of the land, of fitting-up, and furnishing of the White Oak Schools is £133,134; while that of the High Wood School, the site of which is more favourable for building, is about £10,000 less.

Seaside Homes. On the 28th July last, the Managers adopted revised plans which had been prepared by Mr. Rowland Plumbe, architect, for the erection of these seaside homes at Rustington, near Littlehampton, and on the 12th November following, the Local Government Board signified their general approval of such plans.

The erection, fitting-up, and furnishing of the buildings, which, when finished, will accommodate 100 children and the necessary residential staff, in four detached buildings, are estimated to cost £22,500.

(ii.) East Cliff House. A tender at the sum of £7,981 for the erection of two additional homes on land belonging to this estate, so as to increase the accommodation from 41 to 91 beds, was accepted by the Managers on the 19th May last.

The total cost of these additional homes, including accommodation for the increased staff, is estimated at £9,020, exclusive of the cost of the necessary furniture.

(iii.) S. Anne's Home. A proposal to erect an isolation block in connection with this home at Herne Bay was abandoned by the Managers in June last, when they decided to acquire for this purpose, subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board, a building known as "The Châlet," in the immediate neighbourhood of the home.

Rochester House. On the 24th February last, the Managers having decided to rent this property at Little Ealing, for the accommodation of about 150 imbecile children of the better class, instructed the Asylums Committee to determine what alterations and repairs were expedient to render the buildings suitable for this purpose, upon the understanding that the works should be carried out by the Works Committee.

Upon the plans reaching us, we considered carefully the whole scheme and suggested certain modifications which were afterwards approved by the Managers and the Local Government Board. The only addition to the estimated cost involved in the modifications so suggested was the increase of the provision for heating the buildings by the sum of £200, which was considered necessary by the

Engineer to the Board, and which raised the estimated cost from £2,144 to £2,350.

Upon the receipt of tenders, it was found that the lowest of those sent in amounted to £3,475, and, as we thought that this was a sum larger than we could reasonably recommend the Managers to accept, we instructed the Surveyor to consider in what way the cost of the work could be reduced without impairing the general efficiency of the scheme. In the result, the Surveyor made suggestions with a view to the reduction of cost, such as a modification of the iron fire-escape staircase, the adoption of a cheaper kind of fencing, and less costly types of sanitary fittings, baths, and ranges, and the omission of minor works. These suggestions we approved, and in due course obtained from the firm of builders whose tender was the lowest a revised tender at the sum of £2,999 0s. 8d., which the Managers accepted, subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board.

We have dwelt upon this matter in some detail, not so much on account of its intrinsic importance, as because it presents an object-lesson of the futility of estimating for works of this kind before the specification has been prepared and quantities taken out. It demonstrates, too, in a marked manner the difficulties and delays which the Managers experience in pushing forward works of this nature, more particularly when it is remembered that the Local Government Board in a recent and somewhat similar case not only required to be furnished with an estimate of the probable cost before sanctioning such proposals, but, after the estimate had been furnished to them, only gave their sanction to the carrying out of the work upon the understanding that if, on receipt of tenders, it was found that the cost of executing the work would exceed the estimate furnished, the Board's assent would have to be again obtained before the tender is definitely accepted by the Managers.

Laying out of Grounds. Our experience in connection with the laying out of the grounds at the hospitals recently erected having led us to the conclusion that much of the expenditure hitherto incurred upon work of this character would in all probability have been rendered unnecessary had professional landscape gardeners been employed, and plans showing the proposed drainage and laying out of the grounds and the disposal of the excavated soil prepared simultaneously with those of the buildings, we advised the Board in April last to adopt this course in future works. In the case of the Southern Hospital at Carshalton (where the construction of roadways had been purposely excluded from the work entrusted to the architects), the Tooting Bec Asylum, the Joyce Green Hospital, and the schools at Brentwood and Swanley, the respective architects will now have the co-operation of Messrs. H. E. Milner & Son to assist them in dealing with the laying out of the grounds and the formation of roads, paths, &c., at these institutions.

Variations in Terms of Reference from the Board. On the 16th June last, the terms of reference to the Works Committee were considerably widened by power being then given to us by the Board (i.) to advise or confer with other committees regarding proposed alterations and additions to existing buildings which the Board may have delegated to such committees or (ii.) to undertake ourselves the work so delegated, upon the same being formally handed

over to us by the committee to whom the work was originally delegated by the Board.

**New Patent
Fittings.**

On the 7th April last, the Board directed that an instruction should be issued to every architect who may be employed by the Managers “not to introduce new patent fittings of any description into buildings which are now being or may be erected under his supervision on behalf of the Managers without first obtaining the sanction of the Works Committee.”

The strict observance of this instruction by architects will, we feel assured, tend greatly in the direction of economy, as there can be but little doubt that many mistakes would in the past have been obviated and considerable expense avoided had such a regulation been in operation.

**Engineer
to the
Board.**

The increasing demands upon the services of the Engineer to the Board during the past twelve months having necessitated a corresponding increase in the strength of his department, the Managers have granted Mr. Hatch the assistance of two permanent draughtsmen, a clerical assistant, and one temporary draughtsman, the services of this latter being specially sanctioned to enable him to put in hand with the utmost possible despatch seven sets of plans and specifications in connection with the laundries of the North-Eastern, Eastern, and Joyce Green Hospitals, the Tooting Bec, Caterham, and Darenth Asylums, and the S. Anne's Home.

In addition to the above works, the Engineer has been or is at present engaged upon schemes for the disposal of sewage and the provision of a new steriliser for the water supply at the Leavesden Asylum; the remodelling of the gasworks, the provision of baker's ovens, and additions to the water-softening plant, forced-draught apparatus for the steam boilers, &c., at the Darenth Asylums; for alterations to the heating system at the North-Eastern Hospital; for an electric lighting generating plant at the North-Western Hospital; and for sundry other works of importance at the South-Western, Fountain, South-Eastern, Park, and Grove Hospitals.

He has also been engaged on the preparation of reports and estimates for engineering work at the Southern Hospital, the cost of which is estimated at £35,000.

When we point out that, in addition to the above works, the maintenance of the engineering plants at almost the whole of the Board's establishments, with their requirements (which in the case of the item of coal alone amounted to about £60,000 during the year 1900), comes under the Engineer's supervision, it will be seen how important and far-reaching is the scope of the work upon which Mr. Hatch and his staff are now engaged.

**Surveyor to
the Board.**

During the past twelve months the total value of the works carried out under the supervision of the Surveyor to the Board at the several institutions of the Managers is estimated at £28,755 by Mr. Dance, who at the end of the year had either in course of execution or awaiting his immediate attention works at almost every institution under the Board's control, and this gradual growth in the work of his department has necessitated an increase in the strength of his staff, which now consists of the Surveyor, two assistants, and an office youth.

Appendices. We submit the following appendices :—(A) a list of references from the Board to the Works Committee during 1900, with particulars of how such references were dealt with ; (B) a list of contracts entered into by the Managers during the year 1900 for works to be carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee ; and (C) a statement showing the total cost (as ascertained on completion) of works carried out under our supervision and reported to the Board during 1900.

JAMES BROWN,
Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

List of references from the Board to the Works Committee during the year 1900, with particulars of how such references were dealt with :—

Date.	Institution.	Nature of Reference.	How dealt with.
1900.			
Feb. 10	North-Western Hospital	To look into the whole question of the drainage.	Reported on to the Hospitals Committee.
,, 24	Millfield	To add a fourth house to the plans.	Architect instructed accordingly.
,, 24	Rochester House	To carry out the alterations and repairs determined upon.	Plans approved by Managers.
June 30	Southern Hospital... ..	To report on Local Government Board's letter refusing to sanction a cost of £316,400 on the erection of a hospital composed of one-storey buildings.	Reported on to the Managers, and reply sent to Local Government Board.
,, 30	S. Anne's Home	Abandoning proposal to build isolation cottage.	Sketch plan abandoned.
July 14	Tooting Bec Asylum	To direct the attention of the Local Government Board to the Managers' obligation to lay rain-water drains in concrete.	Local Government Board informed accordingly.
,, 28	Head Office	Ventilation of committee rooms	Ventilating fan fixed in committee room B.
,, 28	Do.	Corners of seat supports in Board room.	Quadrant corners made to mitres next the back of each end seat.
Nov. 3	South Wharf	Accommodation for medical officer and male subordinate staff.	Plans in course of preparation.
,, 17	Leavesden and Darent Asylums.	Homes for female attendants ...	Plans in course of preparation.
,, 17	Bridge School, Witham	Discrepancy between Surveyor's estimate and tender accepted for painting and cleaning work.	Reported on.
Dec. 1	Grove Hospital	Empowering committee to sanction payment of fees and refreshers to counsel, and to authorise other necessary expenditure in action "The Managers <i>ats</i> Kirk & Randall."	Acted upon.

APPENDIX B.

Contracts entered into by the Managers during the year 1900 for works to be carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee :—

Institution.	Nature of Works.	Professional Advisers.	Contractors.	Dates of Contracts.	Amounts of Contracts.
Grove Hospital ...	(i.) Minor building works ...	Surveyor to the Board	Chas. Wall ...	Jan. 17, 1900	£ 489 9 6
	(ii.) Alterations to heating system ...	Engineer to the Board	C. Kinnell & Co. ...	" 17, "	915 0 0
	(iii.) Other engineering works ...	Ditto	{ Seven firms selected by the } Engineer to the Board)	" 17, "	242 13 10
	(iv.) Cupboards and other fittings	Surveyor to the Board	J. Green ...	Mar. 28, "	714 7 8
	(v.) Laying out grounds ...	H. E. Milner & Son ...	{ Practical Landscape Gar- } dening and Estate De- } velopment Company ... }	July 3, "	3,000 0 0
Millfield, Rustington ...	Sea defence works ...	H. Howard ...	Geo. Olliver ...	Jan. 29, "	365 0 0
North-Eastern Hospital ...	Laundry and rain-water reservoir	A. & C. Harston ...	McCormick & Sons ...	Mar. 12, "	8,865 6 9
Joyce Green Hospital ...	Erection of hospital buildings ...	Ditto	Leslie & Co., Ltd. ...	Apr. 27, "	222 459 0 0
East Cliff House, Margate	{ Two additional homes, with } laundry accommodation for } three homes ... }	C. & W. Henman ...	G. H. Denne & Son ...	July 31, "	7,981 0 0
Total ... £					245,031 17 9

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the total cost (as ascertained on completion) of works carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee:—

							£	s.	d.
1. GORE FARM HOSPITAL.									
Refuse destructor :—									
T. Knight, amount of contract	...	...	...	...	£378	0	0		
Less omissions	...	...	...	...	5	15	0		
								372	5 0
A. & C. Harston, architects' commission	...	...	...	...				27	18 9
McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., lithography	...	...	...	...				4	12 0
Total	...	...	...	...				£404	15 9
Amount of Local Government Board's order ... £375 0 0									
Further expenditure sanctioned by Local Government Board (15th March, 1900) ... 29 15 9									
Total	...	...	...	...	£404	15	9		
2. NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.									
Refuse destructor :—									
Horsfall Furnace Syndicate, Ltd., amount of contract	...	...	...	...				232	7 6
Pennington & Son, architects' commission	...	...	...	...				16	17 0
Total	...	...	...	...				£249	4 6
3. NORTHERN HOSPITAL.									
Underpinning pavilion No. 14 :—									
Kirk & Randall, amount of contract	...	...	...	...	£136	0	0		
extra works	...	...	...	...	5	6	5		
								141	6 5
Pennington & Son, architects' commission	...	...	...	...				7	1 0
Total	...	...	...	...				£148	7 5
4. NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.									
Electric light installation :—									
Vaughan & Brown, amount of contract No. 1	...	...	...	...	£1,239	0	0		
extra works	...	...	...	...	7	9	8		
								1,246	9 8
Fowler, Lancaster, & Co., amount of contract No. 2	...	...	...	...	£859	15	0		
extra works	...	...	...	...	200	5	0		
								1,060	0 0
Scott, Anderson, & Beit, amount of contract No. 3	...	...	...	...	£380	0	0		
extra works	...	...	...	...	4	0	0		
								384	0 0
Professor Ayrton, engineer's charges, contract No. 1	...	...	...	...				193	4 0
Ditto ditto ditto 2	...	...	...	...				250	19 0
Ditto ditto ditto 3	...	...	...	...				55	13 0
Pennington & Son, architects' charges, ditto 1	...	...	...	...				47	14 0
Ditto ditto ditto 2	...	...	...	...				5	5 0
Faraday & Son, fittings	...	...	...	...				17	9 6
McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., lithographing specifications	...	...	...	...				19	4 9
Total	...	...	...	...				£3,279	18 11
Amounts of orders of the Local Government Board—									
10th June, 1895	...	...	...	...	£2,000	0	0		
3rd August, 1900	...	...	...	...	1,280	0	0		
Total	...	...	...	...	£3,280	0	0		

5. NORTHERN HOSPITAL.

Nurses' home and isolation block :—

	Nurses' Home.			Isolation Pavilion.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kirk & Randall—									
Amount of contract	15,088	10	0	5,298	10	0	20,387	0	0
Net extras	400	16	6	332	3	7	733	0	1
	15,489	6	6	5,630	13	7	21,120	0	1
Pennington & Son—									
Architects' commission	619	11	6	225	4	6	844	16	0
Farthing, W. T.—									
Surveyors' commission—									
Taking out quantities	150	17	8	52	19	9	203	17	5
Measuring variations	93	12	0	46	1	6	139	13	6
Appleby, J.—									
Alterations to fire-escape doors ...	48	0	0	...			48	0	0
	16,401	7	8	5,954	19	4			
McCorquodale & Co., Ltd.—									
Lithographing specifications, bills of quantities, &c. (apportioned according to cost)	48	17	0	17	12	0	66	9	0
Clerk of the works—									
Wages and expenses (an arbitrary but equitable amount allocated to this work, the clerk being employed on other work at the same time) ...	203	8	0	73	16	0	277	4	0
Totals	£16,653	12	8	£6,046	7	4	£22,700	0	0

Amounts of orders of the Local Government Board—

30th November, 1896	£3,200	0	0
5th March, 1898	19,500	0	0
	£22,700	0	0

6. SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.

New pavilion and reconstruction of drainage :—

	Pavilion.			Drainage.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Johnson, W., & Co., Ltd.—									
Amount of contract	6,490	0	0	8,840	0	0	15,330	0	0
Net omissions	365	8	11	79	1	0	444	9	11
	6,124	11	1	8,760	19	0	14,885	10	1
Work done and certified as an extra to a former contract (approved by Managers, <i>vide</i> Board Minutes, 30/7/98, p. 343) ... ..	...			586	1	7	586	1	7
Aldwinckle, T. W.—									
Architect's commission	247	16	0	460	15	0	708	11	0
Farthing, W. T.—									
Quantity surveyor's commission ...	64	18	0	88	8	0	153	6	0
	6,437	5	1	9,896	3	7			
McCorquodale & Co., Ltd.—									
Lithographing specifications and bills of quantities (apportioned according to cost)... ..	15	14	3	22	4	0	37	18	3
Clerk of the works—									
Wages	162	4	0	231	18	0	394	2	0
Totals	£6,615	3	4	£10,150	5	7	£16,765	8	11

Amount of order of the Local Government Board—

27th December, 1897	£17,081	0	0
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7. WESTERN HOSPITAL.

Three diphtheria blocks, six isolation blocks, two staff blocks, and the engineering works in connection therewith :—

	(a) Estimated Cost.			(b) Actual Cost.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tenders—						
Building (Slaters)	48,206	0	0	48,076	6	7
Main engineering (Burn)	3,979	0	0	3,981	2	3
Minor engineering (Bradley)	223	10	0	224	5	0
Kitchen fittings (Moorwood)	927	0	0	915	6	0
Architects' commission (Harston)	2,666	10	0	2,659	17	0
Quantity surveyor's commission (Farthing)	482	0	0	503	1	2
Clerk of works' wages	250	0	0	428	8	0
Printing, &c....	120	0	0	176	10	7
Contingencies at 5 per cent. on tender	2,667	0	0	—		
	£59,521	0	0	£56,964	16	7

Amounts of orders of the Local Government Board—

26th October, 1896... ..	£53,858	0	0
27th December, 1897	5,663	0	0
	£59,521	0	0

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTRACT COMMITTEE, 1900.

**Analytical
examina-
tion of
supplies.**

1. The question of the extension of the system of the analytical examination of supplies has had our consideration, and in accordance with our instructions visits have been made to the institutions of the Board from time to time for the purpose of sealed samples being taken from goods delivered thereat which are capable of analysis. On the whole the analyses of adulterable articles have shown good results. We have decided to continue this system, giving special attention to those articles which have not been satisfactory.

**Analyses
of oils.**

2. On the 30th June, 1900, we reported that we had had under consideration the question of testing the oils which are supplied under contract to the institutions of the Board, and that we had arrived at the conclusion that in view of the fact that the oils had to be in accordance with the description specified in the contract schedule, it was desirable that they should be tested from time to time. We have accordingly caused numerous analyses of various oils to be made, and, although in some cases the results have not been altogether satisfactory, yet in the majority of instances the oils supplied have been in accordance with the specifications. By the adoption of this system of analyses we feel that a uniform supply of oils according to the contract descriptions will be assured.

**Stores
Department**

3. With the increase in the number of the Managers' institutions the work of the Stores Department has increased correspondingly. The smaller or children's institutions have to a great extent added to the detail of the work without an appreciable increase in turnover being apparent. The difficulties experienced in past years in obtaining satisfactory supplies from contractors and the resulting delay in delivery to the institutions have to some extent been met by the acceptance, where possible, of the tenders of manufacturers, and by carrying an increased stock of such goods as are in every-day demand. Long and serious reports, however, have from time to time been brought to our notice and to which we shall give attention at the proper time. The want of sufficient accommodation for the proper examination of goods and for stocking purposes has been for some considerable time felt, and we propose to give this important matter our early attention.

**Coal
contracts.**

4. The Managers will recollect that in our report to the Board on the 30th June, 1900, we called attention to the fact that under the then present and previous coal contracts the Managers had not been bound by the quantities specified in the schedule, but had been entitled to order only such quantities, more or less, as might be required during the periods of the contracts, and that the Society of Coal Merchants, who had approached us on the matter, had suggested that a limit of 10 per cent. above and below the estimated quantities should be fixed. With a view to meeting the society we decided to fix a limit of 25 per cent., but in the great majority of the tenders which were submitted for acceptance on the date mentioned the merchants stipulated for a limit of 10 per

cent. Having regard to the existing circumstances, we felt that the Managers had no alternative but to accept the conditions laid down by the society. It is our intention, however, on the next occasion of taking contracts to adhere to the limit originally fixed by us, viz., 25 per cent.

Brandy.

5. The question of altering the form of tender for the supply of brandy has received our attention, and on the 20th October, 1900, we reported that we had decided that in future the following description should be specified in the contract schedule:—"Brandy, guaranteed to be a pure wine spirit, "thoroughly matured, not less than three years in bond." As Australian, French, or Spanish brandies could be tendered for on this description, the Managers decided, upon our recommendation, to make application to the Local Government Board for their sanction to tenders for the supply of brandy being obtained in future from selected firms known to be importers of those descriptions of brandies instead of by advertisement. To this application the Local Government Board acceded, and tenders are accordingly invited in the manner above mentioned, and this method has resulted in supplies being obtained at a reduced price.

Furniture.

6. The Asylums Committee on the 17th October, 1900, requested us to make arrangements for the supply of the furniture required for Rochester House, and at the Board meeting on the 20th of that month the Managers instructed us to take all necessary steps for the provision of the furniture and fittings required for the new buildings at the North-Eastern Hospital, in accordance with the lists then submitted by the Hospitals Committee. We subsequently reported to the Managers that we had arrived at the conclusion that a furniture expert should be appointed in connection with the furnishing of these institutions, and we have accordingly obtained the services of such an expert, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Managers on the 13th January, 1900, which authorised us to appoint an expert as occasion might require. These matters are now engaging our attention.

We have also arranged for the supply of certain articles of furniture, &c., to the under-mentioned institutions, viz.:—Park Hospital, Eastern Ambulance Station, and South-Eastern Ambulance Station.

Printing and stationery.

7. A matter of great importance which is receiving our attention is the revision of the printing and stationery contract, and we have appointed a special sub-committee to confer with the Clerk to the Board on the subject.

Population of the Board's institutions.

8. The average daily population for which the Managers have had to make provision during the past year was about 15,000 persons, and the total number of contracts entered into on our recommendation was about 355.

(Signed) J. THORNLEY,
Chairman.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE.

(For the Statistics as to the number of children in the Board's schools and homes, see p. 166, vol. II).

1st January, 1901.

1. One of the difficulties of a large poor law school in regard to children unfitted through physical ailment to mix with healthy children is that of ensuring a continuance of their education whilst separation remains necessary—often a question of months or even years—and one of the main objects aimed at by the Board in the arrangements they are making for such classes of children is that while in the Board's care their education should continue just as if they were healthy children in an ordinary poor law school.

As a public body, therefore, interested in the education of children, the Board was in June last invited by a Committee of Poor Law School Managers to join in an expression of opinion that, in the interests both of the teachers and children, poor law schools should, for educational purposes, be placed under the Board of Education; and, after consideration, a resolution was passed in the terms indicated.

2. To the Managers, as the central authority in London for providing hospitals for infectious disease, the importance of preventive measures specially appeals. Accordingly, the question of the protection of children to be committed to their care from infectious disease and especially from smallpox has received a good deal of attention. The advice of the Local Government Board has been obtained as to the powers of the Managers in the matter of the vaccination of children unprotected from attacks of smallpox. In the end the Managers decided that in the case of those children who are sent to their care for a few weeks only, intervention was not called for. Of this class are the children remanded by the magistrates and some of those sent to the seaside homes. As some of the latter, however, require long residence at the seaside, it was arranged that such special cases as the medical officers might bring to the notice of the Committee should be specially considered. With regard, however, to children sent to the Managers for long periods, that is, defective children and those suffering from ophthalmia and ringworm, it was decided that such of them as were unvaccinated or insufficiently vaccinated should be vaccinated or re-vaccinated as the case might be, provided the consent of the parent, if living, were obtained, or the consent of the guardians in the case of children under the "protection" of the guardians, as defined by statute.

I. OPHTHALMIC SCHOOLS.

3. In our last report we expressed a hope that these schools would be ready for occupation by the middle of 1902. We fear that this forecast was too favourable, and that it will be nearly a year later before they will be out of the contractor's hands.

4. Towards the middle of the year 1900 the Central London School District Board (who as is well known have for years past set apart a special part of their school at Hanwell for the treatment of cases of ophthalmia arising not only in their own district, but in other parts of the Metropolis—cases being received under contract with the guardians) sent a communication to the Managers commenting on the delay in providing accommodation, and intimating their

intention of cancelling the contracts above referred to. In reply, a summary of the steps taken in the matter was sent to that board. Their attention was drawn to the difficulties of planning a group of buildings to serve at the same time both as a school and as a hospital, while not being too expensive in either capacity, and to the fact that to pass over the consequent difficulties for the sake of saving a little time could hardly have been deemed wise; they were informed that the plans, as finally settled, were undoubtedly a very great improvement on the first draft; they were reminded how much time was consumed in the preparation of detailed plans, and of the benefit derived from the scrutiny given thereto, and to the specification by the Works Committee of the Managers; of the time consumed in taking out quantities—an indispensable preliminary to accurate or sound tendering; and it was pointed out that these causes of delay were not to be avoided if the work was to be as well and as cheaply done as it ought to be; they were reminded that at the very beginning of their work the Committee foresaw that greater expedition would be expected than in the nature of the case was possible, and that a note of warning to this effect was given in the Committee's first annual report. Finally, they were informed that no public building scheme of similar magnitude and importance could, in the Managers' opinion, be executed in less time than will have elapsed by the time the schools are opened, especially when it is recollected that the schools are a new departure and follow no existing model.

II. RINGWORM.

5. In our first report we stated that a proposal to provide some temporary accommodation for children afflicted with ringworm had been discussed and negatived. At that time we hoped that early possession of the school at Sutton (the property of the South Metropolitan School District Board—see paragraphs 56, 58, and 60, of the Committee's first annual report) would be obtained; but as the date fixed for the dissolution of the district has been further extended and as no indication of the time when possession may be expected is yet forthcoming, and moreover as many boards of guardians are desirous of being relieved of this class of children, we have reopened the question of providing temporary accommodation. After inquiry, it was decided to acquire and set apart as a temporary measure an old building at Witham, Essex, which, until the end of November last, was used as a school by the South Metropolitan School District Board. The school will be known as Bridge School, and will accommodate 160 children (a number arrived at by allowing 45 superficial feet in the dormitories for each child), but possession was not obtained till nearly the end of December, and further details are reserved for our next report.

6. The proposal to supplement this accommodation by renting for a term of years a school at Wandsworth Common, the property of the Guardians of the Westminster Union (now empty, but capable of accommodating about 150 children), was abandoned, because the terms asked by the guardians were, in the Committee's judgment, prohibitive. Inquiries for other suitable properties have hitherto been fruitless. In the report we submitted to the Managers in July last, on the general question of accommodation for cases of ringworm, we said: "Of course, if the matter were very pressing indeed it might be possible for the Managers to obtain several houses to accommodate 400 children in the aggregate; but this

“would be very difficult, very troublesome, and very expensive.” And, so far as we can ascertain, the need is hardly of the pressing nature which would warrant exceptional measures such as those indicated.

III. CONVALESCENTS.

7. *S. Anne's Home*.—We have already noted the decision of the Board to provide isolation accommodation in connection with this home. The estimate of the cost of the building (14 beds), according to the plan prepared, was so high (more than £3,000) that we hesitated to recommend it for approval, and again endeavoured, as an alternative, to find a house in the neighbourhood which could be adapted for the purpose. Such a house was brought to our notice in June last, and the Board resolved to purchase it. Some opposition was raised in the town, and in October the Local Government Board held a local inquiry into the proposal; but at the date of this report their decision had not been received.

8. *East Cliff House*.—The building of the *dépendance* to this house commenced about the beginning of the year, and we hope it will be ready for occupation in the autumn of 1901. The addition consists of two buildings of 25 beds each, and will be set apart for boys of 8 to 16 years of age. At present, owing to the lack of means of classification, boys over 12 years of age cannot be received at all.

9. *Millfield*.—The plans for this home have not yet received the approval of the Local Government Board. The original scheme, it will be remembered, was to erect three buildings of 25 beds each, and so to arrange them on the site that a fourth might be erected thereafter. At the beginning of the year it was decided, for reasons of economy, to add the fourth home to the plans then in course of preparation, and also to provide for a laundry—a point which we had left for further consideration in our first scheme.

When this home is opened the Managers will have provided, within 10 beds, all the accommodation they were instructed would be needed for convalescents.

IV. DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

10. To the difficulties already experienced in finding houses of a suitable type, size, and surroundings, and in the localities to which we are restricted—viz., those in which the special schools of the School Board are situated—is now added another difficulty, viz., the contention that the houses are “public buildings” within the meaning of the London Building Act, 1894. The question first arose in regard to the house referred to in the next paragraph.

11. *No 16, Elm Grove, Peckham*.—The plans for the adaptation of this house, as noted in our last report, have been approved by the Local Government Board, which approval, we submit, should be satisfactory evidence that the alterations intended are suitable in character and sufficient in extent to adapt the house to its destined purpose. The work was commenced in February, and in May the district surveyor intervened with requirements which, while right and proper, as we acknowledge, for a public building as ordinarily understood, were, we thought, no more required in this house than in any similar house in private occupation, and indeed were such as could not be made in an ordinary house without extensive and

costly works by way of strengthening the entire structure. The Managers, therefore, declined to do what was required, and in July they, or rather the builder employed by them, was summoned in the Lambeth Police Court by the district surveyor. The case was defended by counsel. The magistrate gave a decision in favour of the district surveyor, but agreed to state a case for the High Court. The point is whether small homes such as this—which are, as far as practicable, managed like any private house of the same size and character, and which are used solely as homes for the children, and not as hospitals or schools—are public buildings within the meaning of the Act referred to. The case had not been decided at the date of this report. The house was finished in August last, but the Managers are precluded from using it for the purpose intended until the decision of the court is given.*

12. *Lloyd House*.—The work of training girls of feeble intellect at this house has engaged the earnest attention of the sub-committee from the beginning. It was thought that if the instruction they received at the special classes of the board schools were supplemented by practical experience, their progress would be quicker. Something, it was thought, might be done if they were employed under the instruction and guidance of the matron in going on errands and in purchasing small supplies for the home from the shops in the vicinity. In this way it was thought they would gain some knowledge of the value of money and of the worth of articles in daily request—knowledge that would be of the first importance to them when able to take their place in the world, as some of them almost certainly will do. There stood in the way, however, the orders of the Local Government Board, which regulate the ordering and receipt of all supplies paid for out of the funds controlled by the Managers. One of these orders was that vouchers or receipts should be obtained for all disbursements, however small. Now, it would have been obviously quite impracticable to require receipts for the very small amounts—nearly always a few pence only, and very rarely, if ever, exceeding 1s.—spent by the children. It would have imported into the experiment an element foreign not only to the customs of the small shopkeepers doing a ready-money business only, but the unusual request would have tended to mark out the children in a way we were specially anxious to avoid. This, though the most important difficulty, was not the only one, but at the request of the Managers the Local Government Board consented that the experiment should be tried for three months without the limitations referred to. The children have now been so engaged for more than half the year; and at the request of the Managers, the Local Government Board have assented to a continuance of the experiment on the same conditions for a further period of six months.

13. In our last report we stated what arrangements had been made for the weekly and other short holidays from school, and these arrangements were in the summer supplemented by sending the children to the home at Herne Bay under the control of the Board, where, with the matron, they spent the four weeks of their midsummer holiday from school.

* Although properly belonging to the next report, it may be convenient to state here, that in the middle of January, 1901, the case referred to was argued before the High Court, and judgment given in favour of the Managers and against the district surveyor.

14. *Nos. 60, 62, and 64, Kingwood Road, Fulham.*—A decision to acquire these houses (part of a terrace) was arrived at by the Managers in the early part of the year, while they were in course of erection. They were purchased in that condition so that the alterations which might be thought necessary could be executed with the minimum of cost and trouble. They are of the ordinary type of “speculator’s” houses, such as are inhabited by the working classes in districts like Fulham. The houses are therefore altogether different from Lloyd House, the first home established for defective children by the Managers, and very different indeed from No. 16, Elm Grove, the second. It was thought that the experiment of housing the children in a way and in rooms something like those they would probably inhabit if living at home with their parents was one which had much to commend it and which ought therefore to be tried; and these houses are frankly of that order. It is yet too soon to determine whether the experiment is successful or not, especially as we were stopped at the very outset from altering the premises as we intended, by the district surveyor raising the same question as that referred to in paragraph 11. The alterations could not be effected without his assent, and as he intimated his intention of awaiting the issue of the case referred to, the order for the alterations was suspended. Two of the houses could, however, we thought, be used without alteration for a time and as a temporary expedient; and though in many respects very inconvenient, especially from an administrative point of view, it was deemed better to do the best we could with them than to leave the whole property so long unoccupied, and, as a consequence, to leave in the hands of the guardians children whom they were anxious should have the benefit of special care and education. Two of the three houses were therefore opened at the end of the summer in the condition in which they were bought, and 13 boys were received. A matron is in charge, assisted by a foster-mother and a cook and occasional help from a charwoman.

15. *No. 74, Pentonville Road.*—As will be seen from paragraph 18, this house with two others was bought for the use of remand children; but as, owing to the difficulties referred to in paragraph 16, it remained unoccupied, and having regard to our inability to find any other house in Clerkenwell, in which district Lloyd House is situated, it was decided to open this one as a temporary expedient for the accommodation of feeble-minded girls. As soon as the decision was arrived at, the difficulty with the district surveyor began. Preparations were consequently suspended, and, having regard to the probable issue of the conference with the magistrates referred to in paragraph 16, the decision has now been rescinded.

The search for other houses for defective children is, of course, in abeyance pending the issue of the case now before the law courts.

V. REMAND CHILDREN.

16. In our first annual report (paragraph 103) we quoted part of a letter received from the magistrates of the Metropolis, from which it appeared doubtful what course they would pursue when the institutions for remand children were ready. After a good deal of consideration, a copy of the correspondence in the matter was sent by the Managers to the Local Government Board (March, 1899), so that the

benefit of that Board's advice might be obtained. We understand that the Local Government Board placed themselves in communication with the Home Office, and in November, 1900, the Managers received from the chief clerk of the Bow Street Police Court a letter stating that, acting at the request of the Home Office and of the Local Government Board, three of the magistrates—viz., Sir F. Lushington (the chief magistrate), Mr. Fenwick, of the Marlborough Street Police Court, and Mr. Rose, of the West London Police Court—would be happy to discuss with the Managers or their representatives “any scheme for the reception and relief “elsewhere than at an ordinary workhouse of children ordered by justices or “magistrates to be taken under the Industrial Schools Act to a workhouse within “the metropolitan district.” The chairman and vice-chairman of the Children's Committee, with two other Managers and the Clerk to the Board, were nominated to represent the Managers at the conference, which took place on the 12th November.

It may be convenient to state how matters stood at the time of the conference. By their order of the 2nd April, 1897, the Local Government Board authorised the Managers to provide accommodation for children now dealt with by the magistrates under section 19 of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, which provides that “two justices or a magistrate, while inquiry is being made respecting “a child or respecting a school to which he may be sent, may, by order signed by “them or him, order the child to be taken to the workhouse or poor-house of the “union, parish, or combination in which he is found or resident.”

According to the returns obtained by the Committee in 1897, it appeared that the number of children sent from the police courts to the workhouses during the preceding twelve months was 3,088, and that the greatest number sent in any one week was 148. From the same returns it appeared that at only two of the workhouses in the whole of the Metropolis was the accommodation available for such children deemed by the guardians to be “adequate and proper.” The Committee, therefore, notwithstanding the communication from the magistrates above referred to, pursued their inquiries for suitable properties, and eventually the Managers succeeded in securing the two referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18.

It now appears that the difficulty felt by the magistrates is a legal one, for, while under the Act referred to they are authorised to send children “to the workhouse “or poor-house of the union,” they are not authorised, either by that Act or any other, to send them elsewhere, and it appears to the magistrates that were they to do so, they would have no valid answer to objections.

As a result of the conference, the magistrates intimated that the only way out of the difficulty which would be satisfactory to them would be an amending Act of Parliament. They expressed sympathy with the object sought by the Local Government Board and the Managers, and stated they would so inform the Home Secretary, and would suggest that he, with the President of the Local Government Board, should introduce into Parliament a short Bill to remove the difficulty. The magistrates referred to the limitation imposed by the Act on the length of remand (seven days), and stated that they would suggest this period should be extended. The question of the conveyance of children between the police courts and the houses to be provided was also touched on. They are now, it seems, conducted on foot by the police.

The Managers in the same month (November) forwarded to the Local Government Board a report of the conference, with a recommendation that they would take such steps as might appear to them to be necessary for the promotion or support in Parliament of a Bill so amending section 19 of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, as to empower the magistrates to remand to the houses to be provided by the Managers children now under that Act remanded to the workhouses.

Assuming that the result of the communication which the magistrates stated they would address to the Home Secretary would be the introduction into Parliament of a Bill on the lines referred to, and assuming that such Bill would, as a non-contentious measure, pass the House and receive the Royal assent during next session, the Managers instructed the Children's Committee to proceed with the preparation of plans for the alterations which may be necessary to adapt the houses in Camberwell Green and Pentonville Road to the purpose in view, so that the houses may be ready for occupation in the autumn of this year.

17. *Nos. 36, 37, and 38, Camberwell Green.*—Full possession of this property was obtained in February, but, owing to the circumstances mentioned in the last paragraph, nothing had at the end of the year been done towards adapting them to the purpose in view.

18. *Nos. 70, 72, and 74, Pentonville Road.*—The houses, which were formerly used by Dr. Stainer as a home for deaf and dumb children, were purchased in December, 1899, but for the reason given above nothing has yet been done to adapt them for the use of remand children.

Some particulars of these two groups of houses are given in the Appendix.

19. *Bartram House, Hampstead.*—A decision of the Board to use this house for remand children, arrived at in March, 1899, was rescinded in December, 1900, and a more suitable property will be sought.

(Signed) W. CROOKS,
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

PARTICULARS OF HOMES AND SCHOOLS.

I. OPHTHALMIC SCHOOLS.

- (1.) *Highwood School, Brentwood.*—Site (28 acres) purchased in November, 1897, for £2,300.

Plans for a school of 360 beds have been completed, and building operations will probably commence early in 1901.

- (2.) *White Oak School, Swanley.*—Site (49 acres) purchased in December, 1897, for £5,050.

Plans for a school of 360 beds have been completed, and building operations will probably commence early in 1901.

II. RINGWORM SCHOOLS.

- (1.) *Bridge School, Witham, Essex.*—Purchased from the South Metropolitan School District Board. It was originally a workhouse, but has been used as a school for the past 18 years. Possession was obtained in December, 1900. $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Accommodation—160 beds. To be opened early in 1901 (for temporary use only).

NOTE.—The whole of the property of the School District (the remainder being at Sutton, Surrey) will, by an arrangement made in June, 1899, be acquired by the Managers for £203,000, of which sum £11,046 stands for the value of the school above mentioned.

III. SEASIDE HOMES.

- (1.) *S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay.*—Purchased from the South Metropolitan School District Board, with contents, for £17,000, and taken over 26th December, 1897. (Originally established in 1874.)

Accommodation, 134 beds.

There is a playground and a garden (in all about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres) at the rear of the house.

Cost per head for maintenance and clothing, $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day, or, including all charges, 1s. 11d. (half-year ended Michaelmas, 1900).

Matron, Miss Emily Turton.

Ages of admission are at present—girls, 3–16; boys, 3–12.

- (2.) *East Cliff House, Margate.*—Purchased from the Guardians of St. Pancras, with contents, for £9,000, and taken over, 26th June, 1898.

Accommodation, 41 beds.

There is a playground and a garden (in all about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres) at the rear of the house on part of which two houses, to hold 25 children each (boys), are now in course of erection.

Cost per head for maintenance and clothing, 7d. per day, or, including all charges, 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. (half-year ended Michaelmas, 1900).

Matron, Miss Emily K. Jacob.

Ages of admission are at present—girls, 3–16; boys, 3–12.

- (3.) *Millfield, Rustington, near Littlehampton.*—Site ($5\frac{1}{2}$ acres) purchased in November, 1898, for £850.

Plans for four houses, to hold 25 children each, have been prepared.

IV. DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

- (1.) *Lloyd House, Lloyd Street, Pentonville, W.C.*—Lease of house (13 years from Christmas, 1898) purchased for £650, and opened 16th January, 1899.

To accommodate 20 girls of defective intellect.

The children attend the special classes at the Hugh Myddelton Board School in Clerkenwell Close, E.C.

Cost per head for maintenance and clothing, 7d. per day, or, including all charges, 2s. (half-year ended Michaelmas, 1900).

Matron, Miss Annie Green.

Ages of admission, 7–14.

- (2.) **No. 16, Elm Grove, Peckham, S.E.**—House purchased in March, 1899, for £1,000. Will accommodate 12 or 14 boys of defective intellect. The children will attend the special classes at the Choumert Road Board School, Peckham.

The alterations which were required are complete, but the house is not yet open (see paragraph 11 of the report).

- (3.) **Nos. 60, 62, 64, Kingwood Road, Fulham, S.W.**

Leasehold (99 years) purchased for £1,000 in 1900.

Freehold purchased for £680 in 1900.

Intended to accommodate 22 boys of defective intellect.

Plan of alterations approved, but not yet carried out (see paragraph 14 of the report).

Nos. 60 and 62 opened (but not No. 64) on 17th September, 1900, for 13 boys.

The children attend the special classes at the Board School in Kingwood Road.

Matron, Miss E. B. Sadd.

Age of admission, 7–14.

V. REMAND CHILDREN.

- (1.) **Nos. 36, 37, 38, Camberwell Green, S.E.**

No. 37 was purchased in March, 1899, for £1,230.

No. 36 ,, April, ,, ,, £1,500.

No. 38 ,, June, ,, £750.

These houses (not yet open) are intended to take children remanded from all the police courts on the south side of the Thames, under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866.

- (2.) **Nos. 70, 72, 74, Pentonville Road, N.**—Leasehold interest (47 years from Christmas, 1899) purchased December, 1899, for £1,500. Rent, £200 per annum.

The houses (not yet open) are intended to accommodate children remanded from the police courts on the north-eastern side of the Thames.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH"
COMMITTEE.*January, 1901.*

Chairman. 1. In presenting our annual report for 1900, we desire to give expression to the regret we feel that, just after the close of the year, recurring and serious ill-health compelled our chairman, Brig.-Surg. Lt.-Col. A. B. R. Myers, to sever his connection with the committee. We would place on record our sense of the services Colonel Myers has rendered the committee and the ship by the interest which he has taken in the work and by his devotion to the duties of his position since his first appointment in June, 1899. We appointed the Rev. C. P. Marriott, M.A., who has previously occupied the chair, to be our chairman for the remaining months of the committee's period of service.

Admiralty inspection and report. 2. On the 15th October, the ship was inspected by Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard H. Noel, K.C.M.G., Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, and with much satisfaction we subsequently received the following report, viz.:—

Having inspected the training ship "Exmouth" on the 15th inst., I have the honour to inform you for the information of your committee, that the "Exmouth" is, in my opinion, a model training ship for young boys.

Captain Bouchier, although now getting an old man, is still full of zeal and work. The efficient state of the "Exmouth" and the smartness and discipline on board reflect great credit to him. The officers and instructors are also deserving of credit. I was much pleased with the field gun drill, which was both smartly and fearlessly performed.

Drill aloft was not witnessed as the sails were unbent and weather was not suitable, but no doubt the work aloft had been the making of the lads for other less risky work.

Another report. 3. Not less gratifying than Admiral Noel's report was another from the Lord Bishop of St. Albans, who, on October 24th, confirmed 192 boys. He wrote—

I was, as on former occasions, struck and pleased with the combination of good discipline and wise, kindly treatment which showed itself as I went about the ship and saw the boys on and off duty. The smartness of the boys and their keen interest in their drill were striking. It seems to me that you succeed in a very remarkable way in imparting a public spirit and an *esprit de corps* into your boys.

Vacancies. 4. By way of inducing poor law authorities to send boys to the ship in greater numbers than hitherto, a copy of Admiral Noel's report was sent to every board of guardians in England and Wales. From the acknowledgments received, we quote two, viz.:—

(i.) *St. Pancras*:—

The guardians, whilst thoroughly endorsing the opinions expressed [in the report], passed the following resolution:—"That in reference to the high commendation of the "training of boys on the training ship "Exmouth" received from Rear-Admiral Sir

“Gerard H. Noel, K.C.M.G., the guardians of this parish have always held a high opinion of the work done on that training ship, and that they will continue to send their boys chargeable to this parish who may be found eligible.”

(ii.) *Lewisham* :—

The guardians of this union express their gratification upon the very satisfactory report upon the training of the lads on the “Exmouth.” It is an institution which the guardians much appreciate and are proud of.

We cannot but feel that if boards of guardians and school district boards and their officers generally were animated by the spirit which finds expression in the two letters we have quoted, we should not have to report year by year that, despite the remarkable success which has unfailingly attended the work of the ship, many vacancies are allowed to continue. We should not then be so constantly engaged in directing the attention of the many persons entrusted with the welfare of poor boys to the opportunities which this ship affords for starting boys upon a career both honourable and useful in the service of their country and creditable to themselves; on the contrary, we imagine one ship would not suffice to hold the boys who would be sent for sea training. As it is, the close of 1900 saw over 100 boys from country unions on board, and there again remained nearly 100 vacancies.

Other records of visitors.

5. From other records made by visitors during the year, we select the following :—

(i.) *United Wards Club, City of London (23rd May, 1900)* :—

The president and 30 members of the club desire to express their high appreciation of the manner in which the boys performed their exhibition drill, showing the good feeling between the captain, the officers, and the boys.

After inspecting the ship, it was the unanimous opinion of all that for order and cleanliness the “Exmouth” was, like the City of London, *nulli secundus*.

(ii.) *Fulham Guardians (8th August, 1900)* :—

We members of the Fulham Board of Guardians, have this day visited every portion of the “Exmouth” and interviewed all the boys chargeable to the parish of Fulham.

It affords us much pleasure to testify to the thoroughness of the discipline, the cleanliness, and general appearance of all the boys, and to the marked progress manifested in the boys for whose maintenance we are responsible.

We are especially struck with the contented and cheerful demeanour and disposition of all the boys, and we desire to place on record our appreciation of the marked courtesy shown to us by Captain Bouchier and his officers.

(iii.) *Messrs. G. A. F. Hervey and E. D. Court, Assistant Inspectors, Local Government Board (1st August, 1900)* :—

We visited this ship to-day, and were present during the drill and gymnastic display, which reflect the greatest credit to Captain Bouchier and his staff. The boys looked well and happy, which is no doubt in part due to the liberal dietary.

Statistics.

6. The twenty-fifth annual report of the Captain-superintendent, which is appended, gives the usual statistical tables and other information (see pp. 167 to 175, vol. II.).

Expenditure.

7. The cost per head per day for maintenance and clothing was for the two half-years ended Lady-day and Michaelmas 10d. and 9½d. respectively, and including all charges (except outfits for boys going to sea and repayment of amounts raised on loan), 1s. 10½d. and 1s. 9½d. respectively.

**Annual
inspection
and prizes.**

8. The annual inspection of the ship by the Managers was held on the 23rd June. H.R.H. Princess Christian, who had graciously consented to distribute the prizes, was unfortunately prevented from doing so, and her place was most successfully filled, at short notice, by Mrs. Myers, the wife of our former chairman.

We have again to thank those named in the tables on p. 169, vol. II., for their kindness in presenting four silver watches.

Staff, &c.

9. We cannot fail to again express our appreciation of the work of the Captain-superintendent and his staff; and we are pleased to note that Captain Bouchier's zeal in the interests of the ship received special mention in Admiral Noel's report.

A distinct loss to the ship was the resignation of Mr. Thomas Hall, in June last, after 27 years' service as master of the brigantine "Steadfast," the tender to the ship. It is only fair to say that during this long period Mr. Hall never failed to retain the full confidence and appreciation of the committee. Mr. Wm. MacFarlane, first mate, was appointed in his place.

The salaries of a large number of the staff received our careful attention at the end of the year, and the Managers, at our suggestion, while leaving the scale unchanged, increased the salaries in several instances in token of their appreciation of long and satisfactory service.

(Signed) C. P. MARRIOTT,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1900.

(For the Statistical Tables referred to herein, see pp. 167 to 175 of vol. II.)

1st January, 1901.

To the Managers of the Training Ship "Exmouth."

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Twenty-fifth Annual Report. Table I. (vol. II., p. 167) shows the number of admissions and discharges in 1900, as well as in each of the previous 24 years.

I regret to have to record the death of one boy during the past twelve months. I may mention here that during the last 24 years 5 of them have passed without having one death, and 9 have passed with only one death for each year.

**Shipping
Home at
Limehouse.**

Table III. (vol. II., p. 168) shows the number of boys shipped each year from the home at Limehouse to the mercantile marine. This does not include boys who are assisted to get ships for a second, third, and sometimes a fourth voyage.

Fifteen boys were assisted in this manner during the year. These 15 back boys in many cases were boys who had left the sea for a time to work on shore and, becoming tired of shore life or fascinated by the training they had had on board the "Exmouth," applied to me for help to get to sea again. They were sent to Mr. Miller, shipping officer, to be shipped if possible, and I am glad to be able

to say he was successful in getting them away to sea again. The shipping home is also a place of call for old boys to look up their chums who were on board the "Exmouth" with them and to get general news of merchant ships.

Without the shipping home the "Exmouth" would be like a bird with only one wing, for, as a matter of fact, we, on the ship, never get asked for boys by owners or captains of merchant ships. It is only by the constant applications of the shipping officer to captains of vessels that we have been so successful in shipping boys in the mercantile marine.

Seaman- ship.

The results obtained in this important part of the lads' training are a sufficient guarantee of the good work done throughout the year.

The general appearance of the trained lads, with their smart, self-reliant air, speaks sufficiently for itself.

Boat-pulling continuously and boat-sailing during the summer months are, we find, excellent methods of imparting practical seamanship.

The instructors, together with the sailmaker and his class of lads, have used 842 yards of canvas and 180 fathoms of bolt rope for repairs of sails, &c., while the making of hammocks has required 208 yards of canvas.

Promotions in seamanship classes during the year have been as under:—

From 5th class to 4th	...	...	...	...	...	350
„ 4th „ 3rd	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ 3rd „ 2nd	...	...	...	...	...	301
„ 2nd „ 1st	...	...	...	...	...	359
„ 1st „ (riggers, fit for sea)	...	...	...	...	...	235
						<u>1,566</u>

Brigantine As in previous years, the brigantine was kept cruising from April to **“Steadfast.”** October inclusive, during which time a large number of boys received much valuable instruction in practical seamanship.

In May the vessel was sent to the western ports, with the result that 17 boys entered the royal navy from the brigantine during the cruise.

Gunnery.

Out of the large number of boys discharged during the year 1900, 346 were discharged from the following classes of gunnery:—

Leading gunners	..	...	...	...	...	136
1st class	...	...	...	...	...	108
2nd „	...	...	...	...	...	63
3rd „	...	...	...	...	...	39
Total						<u>346</u>

The above boys had a good knowledge of rifle, cutlass, and truck gun drill. The leading gunners, in addition to the above, were well up in field gun drill.

Ambulance class. A certain number of the leading boys and those likely to go away soon have been formed into an ambulance class to afford first aid to injured persons.

The class received five weekly lectures from Dr. Coates, R.N., during April and May.

The examiner appointed by the St. John Ambulance Association was Dr. Brown, who says in his report:—

8th May, 1900.

I have the honour to report the result of my examination of the first aid class on the training ship "Exmouth," under your command. Thirty-nine candidates presented themselves, one for final examination, four

for first re-examination, and 34 for the first time. Of these, three failed in first examination, and one in first re-examination. All the rest were very good, especially in the practical work, which could scarcely be better. The artificial respiration was very well done, and also the stretcher work.

The boys were intelligent and understood what they were doing.

I was much pleased with the discipline, cleanliness, and happy appearance of the boys, and much credit is due to all who have the training of them.

Gymnastics. The results of this important part of the boys' training were above the average of last year, and the services of an independent judge, Mr. James Harvie, Associate of the British College of Physical Education, having been engaged to conduct the examination, I received the following report from him :—

12th June, 1900.

I am pleased to say that I found the boys who took part in a very efficient physical condition.

The standard of work was certainly above the average of boys of their age, and this standard was not shown in exceptional cases only, but was very uniform throughout.

The exercises chosen were such as to test them not only in strength, but also in agility, courage, style, and endurance, and such as would tend to produce a very harmonious development.

The boys appeared bright and cheerful and seemed to fully appreciate and enjoy their muscular advantages, a good proof of the excellent way in which they are trained.

School. After his annual examination of the school in March last, Mr. J. R. Mozley, H.M. Inspector of Poor Law Schools, reports that :—

The boys passed a good examination, especially the starboard watch, who did their arithmetical problems exceedingly well. The reading is careful.

We have had one change in the school staff by the resignation of Mr. Robinson. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. O'Keefe.

The result of the drawing examination was again "excellent." Every care and attention continues to be given to the boys in their reading and writing room. The efficiency of the choir is well maintained. Unabated interest is taken by the ship's company in the head schoolmaster's educational lantern lectures.

Band. No fewer than 44 band boys entered into the royal navy and 93 into the army this year, making the large number of 137 band boys discharged in one year.

The various classes in music were put through a very stiff examination in March by Mr. Lidiard, Chief Bandmaster of the Royal Naval Training Ships, who in his report to me states as follows :—

Devonport, March 27th, 1900.

I made a most careful examination both collectively and individually.

The first class band played two pieces, one of which had previously been practised, the performance being very good. The second piece had been newly received, and was therefore practically a sight-reading test, the boys playing it very well, and the reading was very creditable.

I examined each boy individually in playing scales, playing their respective parts, and in various questions, and find all are making good progress.

The second class band was an individual examination, and here also good progress is being made, the knowledge of scales, time value, and notes being very good, some of these boys being nearly equal to the first class standard.

The third class band were given tests in elementary subjects. I wrote questions on the blackboard to which I received many very quick replies, and also gave tests for working on the slates, the verbal answers and the slate work being equally satisfactory and very creditable.

The bugle band was very good ; more especially credit is due here considering that most of these boys have so recently begun learning.

Two marches were well played with bugles and drums, and I had each boy to blow two or more calls separately as I named them, and as a whole the boys did very well indeed.

As a result of the examination I consider the bands were very satisfactory, especially being such young boys and the many constant changes.

Health.

During the year 940 boys were under training on the ship, and the following table shows the complaints that arose among them :—

DISEASES.	No. of sick admitted into the Infirmary during 1900.	Percentage of Sick.	DEATHS.
General diseases—			
Febrile (chiefly catarrh)	65	6·91	...
Constitutional	36	3·82	...
Local—			
Diseases of the eye	15	1·59	...
" " ear	5	·53	...
" " respiratory system	8	·85	...
" " circulatory	6	·63	1
" " nervous	3	·31	...
" " digestive	120	12·76	...
" " cutaneous... ..	22	2·34	...
Accidental injuries	180	19·14	...
Total	460	48·88	1

Boys' teeth. The surgeon-dentist, Mr. E. Keen, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., in his report to me for the year 1900, says :—

The routine has been as usual. Visit the ship on the morning of the first two Tuesdays in each month to inspect by watches each division in succession, and all new boys of the watch that have joined the ship since my last visit. On the afternoon of those days and on the remaining Tuesdays I work at the infirmary. The result has been that every boy has been inspected twice during the year. I have filled 464 teeth and have extracted 48 permanent and 191 temporary teeth, besides doing many scalings and minor operations, and one boy has been fitted with a plate carrying eight artificial lower teeth.

	Extractions.	
Stoppings.	Permanent.	Temporary.
464	48	191

Religious instruction. The chaplain, Rev. F. Haslock, reports :—

The Sunday services have been regularly conducted, and the boys have shown interest and attention in following their part in the service.

The instruction on Tuesdays and Fridays, with the addition of Thursdays during the time of special preparation for confirmation, has received all the care and attention I could possibly devote to it. On October 24th, the Lord Bishop of St. Albans visited the ship, when 193 boys were presented for the sacred rite of confirmation (the number in 1899 was 204). A few days afterwards, the whole of the boys confirmed attended All Saints' temporary church and made their first communion. Four times in the course of the year all the boys on board who have been confirmed attended church for a special service and administration of holy communion. Three times during the year there has been a celebration of holy communion on board for the convenience of the officers.

The infirmary has been duly visited and words of encouragement and kindness spoken to the boys.

General remarks. With few exceptions, I am pleased to report that the boys' conduct has been generally good.

Mrs. Myers, the wife of your esteemed chairman, Brig.-Surg. Lieut.-Col. A. B. R. Myers, most kindly distributed the prizes to the boys on our annual prize day. Both Colonel and Mrs. Myers were exceedingly happy in their remarks to the whole ship's company on that auspicious occasion, and roused the enthusiasm of all by their kind reference to the continued success of the ship in placing so many boys out in the world, trained, we trust, to successfully fight the battle of life.

Our number of lads placed out during the past year in various positions has been no less than 393, of whom 208 entered the two services.

Table XII. (vol. II., p. 173), appended shows what a number of lads keep up a connection with their old home.

The Lord Bishop of St. Albans held his annual confirmation on board, when 193 boys were presented to him. Mr. Geoffrey Drage, M.P., and Mr. W. Frankland, two members of the committee, were present at the service.

I am pleased to report that, in spite of the lack of opportunities for practice, the lads were most successful both at cricket and football, winning all five matches at cricket and each of the four football matches they have engaged in.

The "model training ship" continues her prosperous career, and, thanks to the hearty assistance and unstinted devotion of one of the most capable bodies of officers whom I have had the honour and pleasure to command, I feel that the best interests of the boys will continue to be most successfully served.

I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for your keen interest in our welfare and unabated confidence in my work on board.

(Signed) W. S. BOURCHIER,
Captain-Superintendent.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASYLUMS COMMITTEE.

(For the reports of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums and the Statistical Tables, see vol. II.)

April, 1901.

Intro-
ductory.

The prediction recorded in our report for the year 1899, that our work would increase considerably has been amply fulfilled.

The new system of managing the several large institutions which have been provided for the reception and treatment of London's imbecile poor by means of a central Asylums Committee and institution sub-committees has led to the removal of several of the anomalies and inconsistencies which existed under the former system whereby separate and independent committees of management were appointed for each institution, and, speaking generally, there is now little appreciable difference in the government of asylums provided for a particular class of persons under the control of one Board.

Patients.

The following is a summary of the admissions, deaths, and discharges during the year 1900 :—

	ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.			DISCHARGES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Caterham	41	51	92	58	76	134	19	12	31
Leavesden ..	78	98	176	137	173	310	25	21	46
Darenth	104	130	234	40	35	75	52	78	130
Totals ...	223	279	502	235	284	519	96	111	207

On the 31st December there were under treatment at—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Caterham	895	1,037	1,932
Leavesden	813	992	1,805
Darenth	1,074	916	1,990*
Totals	2,782	2,945	5,727

Most of the patients admitted continue to be of the helpless class, whose feeble bodily health necessitates infirmary treatment and much attention.

Twenty-five patients were discharged as recovered or improved, seven of whom were children.

More detailed information as to the statistics relating to the asylums will be found in the reports of the medical superintendents and the statistical tables in volume II. of the 15th annual report of the Statistical Committee.

Expen-
diture.

The total expenditure in respect of the asylums during the year ended at Michaelmas, 1900, was £164,926.

The average daily cost per head in respect of maintenance and clothing was 6½d., whilst the average daily cost in respect of all charges, other than those of a special character, was 1s. 4½d.

* Includes 651 children under 16 years of age at schools and pavilions.

The expenditure on works of a special character has been as follows :—

	£
Caterham Asylum	1,685
Leavesden „	5,647
Darenth „	10,182
Total	<u>£17,524</u>

Matters dealt with. Numerous important matters have again engaged our attention during the year. They include the following :—

General.

Supervision, &c., of patients.
Cubic air space for patients.
Patients' money.
Patients' dietary scales.
Salaries of assistant medical officers.
Salaries of matrons.
Subordinate staff wages scale.
Subordinate staff uniforms scale.
Artisans' wages scale.
Staff regulations.
Warming of corridors (£505).
Applications for admission of patients.
Post-mortem examinations.
Fire brigades.
Normal establishment of staff.
Homes for female attendants.

Caterham Asylum.

Provision of additional rustic shelters (£760).
Cleaning and painting work (£305).
Repair of chimney stacks and water tower (£416).
Provision of steam fire engine and house for same (£295 + £40 = £335).
Alterations to laundry.
Tar-paving of paths in three airing courts (£179).
Female staff accommodation.

Leavesden Asylum.

Provision of (i.) sanitary annexes ;
(ii.) isolation accommodation ; (iii.)
additional infirmary accommodation ;
(iv.) additional accommodation for

Leavesden Asylum—continued.

laundrymaids (£498); (v.) Mortuary ; (vi.) water softener and steriliser (£2,386); (vii.) four rustic shelters (£460).
Condition of drainage system.
Sewage disposal.
Sanitary improvements.
External painting work (£225).

Darenth Asylum.

Consolidation of administration.
Tar-paving and other work in airing courts (£700).
Provision of additional receptacles for coals, ashes, &c. (£140).
Additional accommodation for “helpless” cases.
Relaying of three floors of infirmary block (£192).
Alterations at gasworks (£183).
Additional isolation accommodation.
Provision of forced-draught apparatus to three boilers (£232 10s.).

Rochester House.

Alterations to buildings.
Staff for, and furnishing.
Appointment of head schoolmistress and matron, medical expert, and visiting medical attendant.

Tooting Bec Asylum.

Receiving home for children.
Conveyance of patients from.

Temporary accommodation for children.

In our previous report we briefly reviewed certain steps which had been taken with a view to the provision of additional accommodation for imbecile children. The result was that on the 24th February, 1900, the Managers decided to hire, at a rental of £225 per annum, the premises known as Rochester House, Little Ealing, for a period of eight years from the 24th June, 1900. The terms of the hiring permit of the Managers determining the tenancy, if they think fit, at the expiration of the first three or five years.

In reporting on the Managers' instructions to us to consider what alterations and repairs were expedient to render the premises suitable for the accommodation of imbecile children, we indicated that we had also considered what class of children should occupy them, and we proposed that 150 educable (*i.e.*, improvable) children (90 males and 60 females) should be accommodated there, and that proper class rooms, day rooms, and dormitories should be provided. The alterations indicated on the plans we submitted were such as would make the establishment more of a home than a barrack school. As regards the administration of this new establishment, we intimated that we proposed to depart from the usual asylum idea of having it directly under the control of a medical superintendent, our reason being that, as a rule, the medical superintendent becomes an administrative officer instead of a medical expert; and that, as we wished to give the children every chance of getting the best advice, we were disposed to think that it would be better to place them under a head mistress and matron, assisted by a housekeeper, depending on local medical assistance for the general treatment of the children, and having expert medical advice with reference to their mental treatment. This, we thought could be accomplished by the visit, once a week, of a medical expert who would examine the children, decide which of them should go on with training, and what training it should be. We added that, whilst we were aware that the main object of the Managers in acquiring this property temporarily was to relieve the pressure on the accommodation at Darenth for children of the "helpless" class, we proposed that the possession of it should also serve the purpose of an experiment, and perhaps be of great assistance to the Managers in the future treatment of the better type of imbecile children.

At the time of the decision to acquire Rochester House it was anticipated that the premises might be got ready for occupation in the course of a few months, but, owing to unforeseen delays, that anticipation could not be realised. At the end of the year to which this report relates there were indications that the premises might be occupied in April or May, 1901.*

In the course of the year we considered questions respecting the staff for Rochester House, and upon our advice the Managers sanctioned the appointment of (i.) a head schoolmistress and matron, at a salary of £150 per annum, with furnished apartments, rations, &c., who, it was intended, should be the chief administrative official of the institution, (ii.) a medical expert at an inclusive fee of not exceeding five guineas a day, and (iii.) a visiting medical attendant at £100 per annum.

We also made the necessary arrangements as regards the equipment of the institution.

Cubic air space for patients. In consequence of statements which had been made as to alleged overcrowding of patients, we deputed our Special Purposes Sub-Committee to consider the question of the amount of air space to be allowed to the several classes of cases at the asylums, with the result that in May it was decided by the Managers, acting upon our advice, that the air

* It now (April, 1901) appears that July will have arrived before the contractors who have been employed to carry out the approved alterations will have completed their work.

space allowed to each patient should be as follows, the standard of height of ward or dormitory being 12 feet :—

Ordinary cases	..	{	by day	300 cubic feet.
			by night	500 „
Infirmary „	..	..	..	850 „
Offensive „	..	..	..	1,200 „

**Tuber-
culous
patients.**

Whilst dealing with the question respecting the air space for patients our special sub-committee considered statements in reference to the number of patients who were said to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, which disease appeared to be rife at Leavesden Asylum, and with a view to checking the possible spread of the malady it was decided that the tuberculous patients should be temporarily classed together at the asylum referred to, given a large amount of air space, and allowed as much fresh air as possible.

**Reduction
of accom-
modation.**

The decisions recorded in the two paragraphs immediately preceding had the effect of reducing the normal accommodation for adult patients by 82 beds at Caterham Asylum and 250 beds at Leavesden Asylum, but as regards the latter institution it was hoped that about two-thirds of the reduction would be for a temporary period only.

These beds could ill be spared, but there is no doubt that, having regard to the greatly altered character of the patients who now inhabit the asylums, the Managers' action in reducing the number of beds was fully justified. We believe that any temporary inconvenience which such action may have caused to the several boards of guardians by the temporary stoppage of admissions to Caterham and Leavesden Asylums will be entirely removed when the asylum infirmary for 750 imbeciles now in course of erection at Tooting Bec is ready for occupation, which will probably be early in the year 1902.

Returns, &c. We append hereto summaries of returns in respect of the year 1900 made by the stewards of the three asylums as to—

- (a) Provisions, malt liquors, wines, and spirits consumed (Appendix A).
- (b) Necessaries (soap, soda, &c.) issued (Appendix B).
- (c) Clothing, bedding, &c., issued (Appendix C).
- (d) Articles made or repaired in the tailor's, shoemaker's, and upholsterer's shops (Appendix D).
- (e) Work done in female departments (Appendix E).

Also (i.) a statement showing the area and appropriation of land belonging to the asylums (Appendix F); (ii.) the medical superintendents' annual reports for 1900 Appendices (G, H, and I*); (iii.) the reports of the visiting lunacy commissioners as received from the Local Government Board (Appendices J, K, and L); and (iv.) a series of operative resolutions of the nature of standing orders which have been passed by us during the year 1900 (Appendix M).

**Death of
members.**

During the year we have had to lament the death of no fewer than, four of our colleagues, viz., Mr. F. Frampton Day, Captain Smith Mr. Jephson, and Dr. Prescott, who had all devoted a large amount of time and taken great interest in the work connected with the asylums.

* For Appendices G, H, and I, see vol. II., pp. 121 and 139 respectively.

Our several sub-committees continue to exhibit great interest in and to give much time to the consideration of the numerous matters of detail with which they have to deal on the occasion of their fortnightly meetings at the institutions and on interim visits of inspection, and it is a source of satisfaction to know that the altered methods of management which were inaugurated in May, 1899, have not lessened the interest which has at all times been taken in the welfare of the afflicted occupants of the Managers' imbecile asylums.

Signed, on behalf of the Asylums Committee,
J. R. HILL,
Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

1. Return of Provisions (Principal Articles), Malt Liquors. Wines, and Spirits consumed during the Year ended Christmas, 1900.

ARTICLES.	CATERHAM.	LEAVESDEN.	DARENTH.
Average daily number of officers and servants boarded ...	163	159	285
Do. do. male patients ...	919	863	1,052
Do. do. female do. ...	1,061	1,042	893
Total ...	2,143	2,064	2,230
Bread ... lbs.	670,235	640,304	679,818
Cake ... "	72,351	64,346	335
Flour ... "	66,366	59,218	44,891
Meat, buttocks and flanks ... "	133,252	91,610	137,391
„ shortsides... "	24,924	29,856	45,253
„ mutton ... "	55,123	33,235	116,745
„ clods ... "	52,508	67,638	...
„ pork ... "	15,178	33,110	27,131
„ suet ... "	1,654	1,984	2,500
„ legs and shins ... "	35,689	62,240	15,535
„ preserved ... "	42	490	...
Rabbits ... "	661	...	927
Fish ... "	34,603	31,856	81,341
Poultry ... value	£52 13 11	£62 1 6	£73 8 8
Bacon ... lbs.	37,275	10,402	17,251
Butter (officers')... "	6,438	5,473	9,623
„ (patients') ... "	...	...	32,959
Margarine ... "	39,494	34,918	779
Cheese (patients') ... "	11,148	17,815	5,607
„ (officers')... "	4,378	4,281	6,395
Lard ... "	1,815	...	665
Eggs ... No.	152,659	119,686	130,310
Tea (patients') ... lbs.	11,875	10,183	4,917
„ (officers') ... "	2,197	2,196	4,459
Sugar, moist ... "	69,361	31,063	66,921
„ loaf ... "	5,971	33,367	10,886
„ castor ... "	448	...	519
Cocoa ... "	6,353	7,106	10,244
Coffee ... "	2,212	1,884	2,069
Gelatine ... "	221	...	...
Arrowroot ... "	2,758	1,830	9
Barley, pearl ... "	3,060	2,370	297
Lentils ... "	3,898	...	1,709
Biscuits ... "	29	...	20

APPENDIX A—continued.

ARTICLES.	CATERHAM.	LEAVESDEN.	DARENTH.
Corn flour ... lbs.	17	50	122
Macaroni ... „	16	...	...
Semolina ... „	...	1,417	42
Rice ... „	1,347	1,617	25,542
Sago ... „	798	...	144
Tapioca ... „	379	1,332	729
Vermicelli ... „	7	1,176	...
Oatmeal ... „	2,437	216	15,683
Currants ... „	3,243	506	7,386
Raisins ... „	515	218	1,916
Figs ... „	89	171	716
Jams and marmalade ... „	788	4,763	19,972
Sauces, oils, &c. ... botts.	299	170	988
Mustard ... lbs.	1,200	1,039	400
Pepper ... „	954	684	318
Salt ... „	23,296	9,192	11,342
Vinegar ... pints	1,248	936	1,400
Lemons ... No.	17,297	5,946	9,144
Potatoes ... lbs.	481,993	429,914	443,835
Other vegetables and fruit value	£422 4 2	£282 4 8	£720 2 4
Brandy ... ozs.	21,673	397	4,804
Gin ... „	...	10	2
Port ... „	14,059	3,992	4,329
Rum ... „	9,511	...	...
Sherry ... „	272	...	...
Whisky ... „	314	8,370	4,644
Ale ... pints	3,445	7,384	12,481
Ale and stout ... botts.	2,973	366	1,138
Ginger beer ... pints	2,016	50,016	...
Aërated waters ... botts.	6,287	25,324	9,995
Apollinaris water ... „	84	...	...
Milk ... pints	227,366	342,720	313,446
„ condensed ... lbs.	8,885	20,905	67,488
Ice ... „	5,376	5,544	15,398

APPENDIX B.

2. Return of ¹Necessaries (Principal Articles) issued during the year ended
Christmas, 1900.

ARTICLES.	CATERHAM.	LEAVESDEN.	DARENTH.
Ammonia ... lbs.	...	2,160	...
Bathbricks ... No.	801	5,513	575
Beeswax ... lbs.	10	...	810
Bird seed ... bush.	107	...	pints 199
Blacking ... skins	3,168	3,650	3,174
Blacklead ... lbs.	420	384	463
Blue ... „	156	464	815
Brilliantine ... „	6	36	...
Brushes, bannister ... No.	68	69	241
„ carpet ... „	31	135	39
„ clothes ... „	3	13	...
„ dusting ... „	...	14	7
„ flesh ... „	2	29	3
„ floor polishing „	4	77	54
„ hair ... „	238	127	323

APPENDIX B—continued.

ARTICLES.	CATERHAM.	LEAVESDEN.	DARENTH.
Brushes, laundry ... No.	54	65	55
„ nail ... „	17	30	10
„ round, oil... „	64	68	75
„ scrubbing „	810	1,255	1,171
„ shaving ... „	36	20	2
„ shoe ... „	179	118	170
„ stove ... „	133	73	110
„ sweeps' ... „	73	18	3
„ tooth ... „	21	152	...
Brooms, bass ... „	104	117	193
„ birch ... „	150	87	7
„ carpet ... „	22	3	23
„ hair ... „	253	276	209
Broom and mop handles „	177	62	155
Coal, house ... tons	2,318	1,374	1,412
„ steam ... „	1,794	1,559	3,624
„ smithy ... „	3	6	...
Coke ... chald.	386	817	712
Candles ... lbs.	142	116	347
Chamois leather ... No.	40	242	202
Combs, dressing ... „	797	1,809	1,007
„ small tooth... „	527	1,829	925
Cotton waste ... lbs.	...	112	476
Disinfecting powder „	638	260	86
„ fluid ... galls.	241	50	997
Emery cloth ... sheets	4,704	2,706	4,092
„ powder ... lbs.	14	...	225
Firewood ... bndls.	38,190	value £34 0 0	bndls. 31,313
Hearthstones ... cwts.	186	No. 6,350	No. 6,559
House flannel ... yds.	5,130	945	8,369
Matches ... boxes	8,172	9,028	13,179
Mop heads ... No.	89	4	4
Oil, cylinder... galls.	30	60	...
„ machine... „	180	40	405
„ lamp ... „	60	Sperm 80	100
Plate powder ... No.	6	12	46
Pipes ... „	4,032	7,776	3,032
Paper, latrine ... reams	70	118	80
„ brown and tea „	2	10	5
Paper bags ... lbs.	664	554	238
Snuff ... „	185	342	78
Soap, carbolic & sanitary „	4,287	2,465	46,251
„ mottled ... „	19,994	Hudson's 2,244	19,266
„ yellow... „	25,273	46,157	27,652
„ soft ... „	13,952	15,868	4,517
„ toilet ... tablets	218	120	lbs. 230
Soda ... lbs.	44,390	38,387	73,241
Starch ... „	1,256	1,988	1,471
String... „	103	114	56
Strops... No.	11	6	...
Sponges ... „	37	184	ozs. 32
Squeegees ... „	6	...	...
Tallow ... lbs.	112	112	...
Tobacco ... „	1,762	2,120	629
Tapers ... „	132	149	135
Whiting ... „	224	...	3

APPENDIX C.

3. Return of Clothing, Bedding, &c. (principal articles), issued during the year ended Christmas, 1900.

ARTICLES.	CATERHAM.	LEAVESDEN	DARENTH.
<i>Male Patients—</i>			
Braces pairs	2,268	1,974	1,702
Gloves „	...	205	53
Hats and caps No.	2,866	2,480	1,675
Jackets or coats „	688	1,440	1,893
Trousers... .. „	907	1,879	2,731
Waistcoats „	604	973	1,461
Boots and shoes pairs	742	674	1,524
Slippers „	...	921	661
Aprons No.	163	186	120
Drawers... .. pairs	466	1,987	8
Handkerchiefs No.	3,072	2,748	736
Hose pairs	1,805	3,282	2,720
Neckerchiefs No.	2,731	2,280	...
Shirts, Oxford „	1,475	2,211	1,797
„ flannel „	604	778	1,179
Overcoats „	9	405	43
Knicker suits ... .. „	...	...	245
Collars ... .. „	...	...	1,393
Bibs ... .. „	...	...	419
Combination suits No.	53	...	90
Sailor suits ... .. „	...	...	79
Capes ... .. „	...	...	63
Scarves ... .. „	..	...	1,337
<i>Female Patients—</i>			
Gowns and dresses No.	1,318	1,015	742
Petticoats, under „	582	} 705 {	355
„ upper „	748		512
Stays pairs	388	314	199
Chemises, cotton No.	2,281	1,103	783
„ flannel „	253	...	...
Aprons and pinafores... .. „	1,486	1,504	1,983
Boots and shoes pairs	1,288	1,288	2,443
Stockings „	1,415	1,591	1,207
Gloves ... .. „	...	..	36
Hats and caps No.	293	323	668
Bonnets „	174	784	25
Shawls „	836	629	148
Bedgowns „	633	677	467
Drawers... .. pairs	186	...	1,265
„ flannel „	...	274	51
Jackets and nightingales No.	28	2	61
Hoods „	227	9	113
Slippers pairs	60	253	781
Handkerchiefs No.	...	1,838	472
Bonnet trimmings pairs	165	253	...
Vests, flannel No.	...	897	205
Cloth jackets ... .. „	...	...	20
<i>Male and Female Patients and Staff—</i>			
Blankets No.	1,488	270	454
Counterpanes „	422	400	241
Sheets „	2,198	1,882	2,211
Pillow cases „	1,235	1,722	146
Bolster „ ... .. „	...	...	1,007
Towels, round „	919	298	63
„ chamber „	89	484	391
„ bath „	20	14	40

APPENDIX C—continued.

ARTICLES.	CATERHAM.	LEAVESDEN.	DARENTH.
<i>Male and Female Patients and Staff—contd.</i>			
Towels, hand No.	...	...	200
Cloths, tea "	165	745*	452
" glass "	35	40	31
" table "	285	211	335
" pudding "	400	24	104
Water sheets "	333	440	384
Bath and draw sheets "	309	540	750
Horsehair lbs	1,586	3,360	3,606
Hearth rugs No.	16	31	84
Strong " "	33	...	...
Door mats "	16	31	...
Kneeling mats "	163	116	...
Toilet covers "	40	97	59
Table " "	67	46	56
Curtains... "	362	50	327
Valances "	45	46	6
Bed sackings "	...	253	224
Dusters "	5	24	37
Ironing blankets "	3	1	6
" sheets "	4	41	21
Mangling " "	168	...	3
Mattresses or palliasses "	1,569	769	5
Pillows "	...	86	42
Cocoanut matting "	9	110	71
Linoleum "	81	4	366
Carpets "	30	3	1,139
Tea and coffee bags "	...	6	48
Linen bags "	149	...	28
Shrouds "	...	92	89
Cushion covers... .. "	20	14	51
Laundry aprons "	55	92	32
Cushions "	168	...	...
Mattress ticks "	57	113	...
Window blinds "			

* Includes feeding cloths.

APPENDIX D.

4. Return of Principal Articles made or repaired in the Tailor's, Shoemaker's, and Upholsterer's Shops during the year 1900.

ARTICLES.	CATERHAM.	LEAVESDEN.	DARENTH.
TAILOR'S SHOP.			
<i>Articles made—</i>			
Coats, tweed No.	14	39	50
Vests " "	17	39	8
Trousers " pairs	14	39	405
Coat, cord No.	1	...	...
Vests " "	8	...	...
Trousers " "	2	...	100
Combination suits, cord "	20	...	70
" " canvas "	38	...	44
Jackets, overall... .. "	51	...	85
Trousers " "	28	...	41
Dress, canvas "	1	...	...
Strong shirts "	8	...	...

APPENDIX D—continued.

ARTICLES.	CATERHAM.	LEAVESDEN.	DARENTH.
TAILOR'S SHOP—continued.			
<i>Articles made—continued.</i>			
Aprons, waterproof No.	24	...	...
Strong rugs „	33	...	...
Kitchen table covers „	3	...	...
Mangle roller „ „	4	...	...
Attendants' and servants' duck coats „	...	42	...
„ „ „ „ trousers „	...	39	...
<i>Articles repaired—</i>			
Coats No.	5,268	1,991	3,255
Vests „	3,081	1,579	2,024
Trousers pairs	6,993	2,231	8,075
Miscellaneous No.	587	178	12
SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.			
<i>Articles made—</i>			
Men's leather boots pairs	...	2	453
Women's „ ... .. „	...	...	5
Men's cloth boots „	...	12	...
Leather shoes (men's) ... .. „	...	...	2
<i>Articles repaired—</i>			
Boots, soled and heeled, men's ... pairs	1,508	1,594	1,575
„ „ „ women's „	606	580	986
„ patched, men's... .. „	900	33	992
„ „ women's „	322	158	470
Shoes, male ... .. „	...	...	13
Slippers „ „	...	50	265
„ female ... .. „	...	...	88
New felt boots, extra soled „	95	...	61
Strong suits, locked No.	283	...	21
„ aprons „ „	134	...	...
„ dresses „ „	69	...	...
„ boots „	112	...	...
Leggings... .. „	24	...	...
Trusses „	4	...	...
Attendants' silent shoes pairs	...	6	...
„ belts No.	5	8	...
Miscellaneous „	67	21	1
UPHOLSTERER'S SHOP.			
<i>Articles made—</i>			
Mattresses No.	1,293	898	40
„ cases „	168	765	409
Pillows „	1,569	680	49
„ cases „	270	558	83
Carpets „	16	3	7
Blinds „	114	128	23
Bed sackings „	45	15	...
Kneelers „	163	...	756
Coffin pillows „	120	...	...
Coffee bags „	30	...	...
Cushions „	55	134	...
Settee cushions „	28	62	...
Palliassees... .. „	...	16	...
Feather pillows... .. „	...	104	49
Canvas waterproof aprons „	...	98	...
Cocoa mattings „	...	45	10
Bolsters ... .. „	...	...	216

APPENDIX D—continued.

ARTICLES.	CATERHAM.	LEAVESDEN.	DARENTH.
UPHOLSTERER'S SHOP—continued.			
<i>Articles repaired—</i>			
Mattresses No.	1,028	76	1,333
„ cases „	993	58	964
Pillow cases ... .. „	...	...	34
Bolster „ ... .. „	...	...	851
Bed sackings, changed „	2,626	536	379
„ repaired „	2,495	435	257
Horsehair, picked lbs.	55,440	13,514	...
„ washed „	55,440	24,744	3,056
Venetian blinds... .. No.	102	...	1,227
Curtains and blinds „	63	32	...
Carpets beaten and relaid „	21	16	57
Linoleum laid square yards	250	141	366
Chairs re-covered No.	52	9	8
Settees, upholstered „	20	3	...
Old hair, carded lbs.	...	11,230	60,761
New hair, picked „	1,531	2,240	3,538
Curtains No.	11	...	2
Sofas, re-covered „	...	2	15
Settee cushions „	...	28	...
Chair „ „	...	15	...
Bolsters ... .. „	...	...	659
Miscellaneous „	48	90	789

APPENDIX E.

5. Return of Work done in Female Department during the Year 1900.

ARTICLES.	CATERHAM.	LEAVESDEN.	DARENTH.
<i>Articles made—</i>			
Aprons No.	1,852	1,169	83
Bonnets and hats trimmed „	165	835	100
Boots, ticken „	13	...	...
Chemises „	1,966	869	615
Caps, day „	65	...	...
Dresses „	1,463	1,075	868
Drawers, male „	444	1,750	...
„ female „	63	230	634
Hoods „	192	42	30
Night gowns „	626	690	657
Pinafores „	...	293	1,430
Petticoats „	1,325	843	832
Shirts „	751	1	2,538
Blankets „	801	...	81
Bandages „	463	40	18
Curtains... .. „	126	10	287
Cloths, table, tea, &c. „	465	1,212	794
Covers, table, toilet, &c. „	51	...	72
Counterpanes, night „	100	...	53
Dusters „	...	24	...
Pillow cases „	709	1,042	194
Shrouds „	122	357	61
Sheets „	3,207	2,087	3,602
Towels „	459	637	379
Toilet covers „	41	123	37
Valances „	147	35	2

APPENDIX E—continued.

ARTICLES.	CATERHAM.	LEAVESDEN.	DARENTH.
<i>Articles made—continued.</i>			
Uniform dresses No.	177	4	391
„ aprons „	259	411	639
Nurses' caps „	296	572	425
Hats, trimmed „	9	...	47
Flannel vests, men's „	732	891	...
„ „ women's „	245	771	1,519
Neckerchiefs or scarves „	...	544	1,035
Handkerchiefs ... .. „	...	...	107
Bolster cases ... .. „	...	...	1,241
Articles knitted and netted „	102	...	...
Miscellaneous „	79	148	2,544
„ articles repaired „	170,658	200	37,044

APPENDIX F.

Area and Appropriation of Land belonging to the Asylums.

	CATERHAM.			LEAVESDEN.			DARENTH.		
	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
1. Asylum buildings (<i>i.e.</i> , administrative buildings and patients' blocks)	8	0	0	6	1	23	45	1	21½*
2. Airing courts	6	0	0	8	1	39			
3. Ornamental grounds	5	1	31	3	0	18			
4. Recreation grounds	9	0	0	4	3	3	15	3	2
5. Gasworks	0	2	33	0	3	38	1	1	11½
6. Farm buildings	0	2	28	1	2	0	3	3	39
7. Pasture land	80	0	20	25	0	0	30	1	21
8. Arable land	30	0	0	14	0	0	86	2	37½
9. Kitchen garden	6	2	0	7	0	0	33	1	36½
10. Orchard	1	2	0	2	2	5	5	0	19½†
11. Cemetery	0	3	21	1	1	34	1	0	28
12. Other parts, viz. :—									
(i.) Laundry drying ground	0	2	19	0	2	0	Cottages and Gardens.	3	30
(ii.) Chaplain's house and “Firs”	2	0	0	Coal Sheds, etc.	1	0	Wood	3	28½
(iii.) Roads, paths, &c. ...	3	0	0	8	0	0	.....	
Totals	154	1	32	84	0	0	227	3	35 ‡

* Includes roads. † 3½ acres of orchard utilised as kitchen garden.
‡ About 63¾ acres of this total belongs to Gore Farm Hospital, but is farmed from the asylum.

(For Appendices G, H, and I, see vol. II., pp. 121–129 and 132.)

APPENDIX J.

REPORT BY TWO OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY WHO
VISITED CATERHAM ASYLUM ON THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

LUNACY COMMISSION,

66, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.,

[Undated.]

On the 5th February we paid our annual visit of inspection to the Caterham Asylum, and can give a very favourable report of its general condition and management, although it will be necessary for us to draw attention to some defects.

Since the visit of your [our] colleagues on the 19th of June, 1899, there have been the following movements among the patients:—

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	..	..	..	..	52	46	98
Discharges		..	..	..	13	11	24
Of whom had recovered		..	..	..	5	2	7
Deaths	..	..	..	..	43	34	77

The deaths were all from natural causes, ordinary in such institutions, but in 57 per cent. only of them were *post-mortem* examinations made, a percentage which compares very unfavourably with that of last year and with the returns in asylums generally.

Bedsore were present in 3·9 per cent. of the deaths, which is not an undue proportion, and it is satisfactory evidence of good nursing that there were none among the 22 male and 33 female patients whom we saw in bed. As bearing upon this very important question of nursing, we are glad to learn that a superintendent nurse has recently been appointed who has had hospital training.

There has been no death calling for an inquest, and the serious casualties have been limited to accidental fractures of bones in a patient of each sex. The percentage of deaths in 1899 was only 5·5 of the average numbers resident.

The asylum has been altogether free from cases of zymotic disease.

I [we] saw all the patients on the books and in residence, their numbers being 1,991, in the proportions of 924 males to 1,067 females.

As the estimated capacity of the asylum is for 2,020, there were vacancies upon that estimate for 11 male and 18 female patients, but we thought that several of the day rooms at least were distinctly overcrowded already.

We saw 49 of the patients wearing strong dresses, many of which were very distinctive and unbecoming, and, as such, calculated to diminish the self-respect both of the wearers and their associates. We were able to suggest more fitting substitutes in character and material.

The dress generally, however, was neat and appropriate, except that the print dresses of some were somewhat unseasonable; and we noticed with approval that very few of the women were wearing their hair short. The infrequency and trivial character of their complaints testified to the general contentment and good treatment of the patients.

We are informed that 33 per cent. of them attend divine service, 108 of the

Roman Catholic faith having the ministrations of a priest, who holds a weekly Sunday service, and celebrates mass once a month.

About 30 per cent. join in the weekly associated entertainments during the winter, and many of the frequent cricket matches which take place in the summer.

Exercise and change beyond the asylum estate are taken at least once a week by 14 per cent. Only 4 per cent. walk daily beyond the airing courts, and 40 per cent. find useful employment in the grounds, wards, or various workshops and offices.

None of these percentages are at all adequate, and some of them are exceedingly small.

The use of seclusion has been confined within very narrow limits, and there has been no employment of mechanical restraint.

The epileptics, who all sleep under constant supervision, number 415, and form nearly 21 per cent. of the whole insane population of the asylum.

General paralytics, on the contrary, are few in number, representing only .07 per cent.

Wet beds or bedding were recorded on the morning of our visit in the cases of 241 patients, or 12 per cent. of the whole—a large, but not perhaps an excessive, percentage, having regard to the general character of the cases, and the large proportion of epileptics.

We saw a good dinner of boiled beef, vegetables, and bread served in an orderly manner, but the service was very slow, and as the meat was not carved upon a heated table or hot tins, and each portion was separately weighed before being deposited on the plate, it must have been almost cold before it was able to be eaten.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 46 of the former and 56 of the latter for day duty, while 7 and 10 respectively have charge by night.

Only two charge attendants left during the year, and two attendants were discharged for misconduct. The duration of service is not unsatisfactory, 31 per cent. counting upwards of five, and 24 per cent. less than one year's service in this asylum. The completion, furnishing, and occupation of the excellent new detached nurses' block will no doubt react favourably upon future percentages, and afford an additional inducement for increasing proportions of the nurses to retain their situations.

The head male attendant is said to be invariably present throughout the bathing of the male patients, but the matron and her assistant only make frequent visits while bathing operations among the women are proceeding.

We attach great importance to the discharge of this important duty, which our experience has assured us secures the detection of and prevents bruises and other injuries which might otherwise be unnoticed.

We found the wards in excellent order, bright with Christmas and other decorations, and generally warm, comfortable, and well furnished, but we noticed the need of additional chairs and seats, with backs, in the men's block. The dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding in proper order throughout. We were, however, sorry to see cases of phthisis being treated in the open dormitories.

The contemplated extension and improvement of the laundry, with its

additional machinery and drying appliances, will enable the supply of clean linen to be provided with much greater facility than at present, and will also secure the separation of the sexes who find employment there.

In many of the wards pressing inconvenience and discomfort must be experienced from the inadequacy of the w.c.s, which, in at least eight of them, are in the proportion of only one seat to every 41 patients.

The looped pipes and cisterns, and the transverse bars in them, should be cased in and made safe against suicidal attempts, which are not unlikely to be made even in an asylum of this type.

The airing courts have been improved by the asphaltting of many of the paths, and the erection in one of them of a spacious sunshade, which has been found most useful, and accentuates the need of a similar provision in some of the other courts.

There is a regular fire drill, and the purchase of a steam fire engine is contemplated, as well as the provision of the doorways to facilitate escape in case of fire, which were suggested by our colleagues at the last visit.

Some of the pianos need renewal, and a small open bookcase in each of the day rooms, filled with cheap, simple, bound books, would afford means of pleasant occupation to such as are capable of it.

There has been no change in the medical staff, but we report with satisfaction that the appointment of a third assistant medical officer has been sanctioned by the committee.

(Signed) F. NEEDHAM,
C. S. BAGOT,
Commissioners in Lunacy.

APPENDIX K.

REPORT BY TWO OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY WHO VISITED LEAVESDEN ASYLUM ON THE 7TH JUNE, 1900.

LUNACY COMMISSION,

66, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.,

26th June, 1900.

On the 7th inst. we inspected Leavesden Asylum, visiting all the wards and departments, and giving to every patient an opportunity of speaking with us.

We found the asylum maintained in good order, and the patients quiet, neat in dress, comfortable, and, speaking generally, contented. Since the last visit by our colleagues on the 6th June, 1899, the following changes have occurred amongst them:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	190	176	366
Discharged or removed	29	28	57
Of whom had recovered	6	6	12
Died	143	166	309

The asylum at our visit contained 1,946 patients, of whom 883 were males and 1,063 females. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1899 was 3·8, and of deaths on the average number resident during the same period, 12·8.

We are glad to be able to note that *post-mortem* examinations were made in 262 instances, or 84 per cent. of the 309 deaths, this being a marked increase on previous years. In the large proportion of over 25 per cent. death was due to phthisis. In 21 instances, or nearly 7 per cent., it was attributed to or associated with colitis, enteritis, or diarrhœa, whilst in five cases death resulted from enteric fever.

There was reason to hope that the means adopted to meet the epidemic of enteric fever, enteritis, and pneumonia which occurred between the months of April and September last year, when no less than 120 patients and nine of the staff were attacked with one or other of these diseases, had been successful, but we regret to say that since the beginning of May a considerable number of cases of diarrhœa and enteritis have again occurred, which must give rise to anxiety. During our visit we observed several patients in bed suffering from diarrhœa, and we were struck with the large number of cases under treatment for phthisis.

We were informed that the following steps are being taken to secure a sanitary condition of the asylum:—The number of the patients is to be reduced from 2,000 to 1,750; a thorough inspection of the drainage system is being conducted by the Medical Officer of Health and the Surveyor to the Metropolitan Asylums Board; a chemical and bacteriological examination of the water is made monthly; an isolation hospital is about to be erected; and the w.c. fittings and baths in the sanitary annexes are being renewed. There is also a proposal, of which we highly approve, to segregate the phthisical cases. We think that the plastering of the present rough walls would also tend to improve the sanitary condition.

Influenza occurred in a virulent form in January, and was accountable for 26, or over 8 per cent., of the deaths. Fully a fourth of the patients, as well as a large number of the staff, were attacked.

Four inquests were held. One was the case of a man who was accidentally choked with a piece of meat; the second was that of a man who was suffocated in an epileptic fit, no blame attaching to the attendants; the third was that of a woman who died from natural causes; and the fourth that of a woman who had accidentally sustained intracapsular fracture of the thigh bone.

There were ten more or less serious but non-fatal accidents, particulars of which were fully reported to our Board at the time; the only case calling for special mention being that of a woman who got her hand so badly crushed in the steam calender that amputation was necessary. In this connection we would point out that the bands and pulleys in the laundry need to be better protected.

The number of feeble and aged cases continues very large. Of the 27 men and 47 women we found confined to bed only one of each sex had a bedsore, but it appears that bedsores existed on the bodies of those who died in the undue proportion of 14 per cent. With a view to raising the standard of the nursing, a trained female nurse has been appointed to the infirmary wards in each division to superintend and instruct the attendants in the discharge of their duties towards the sick and infirm. 21 per cent. of the patients were epileptics, but the number of general paralytics was small. On the night preceding our visit nearly 3 per cent. of the patients were reported to have wetted their beds or bedding.

Only 23 per cent. attend the chapel services, and only 18 per cent. are present

at the indoor associated entertainments. We should be glad to see the numbers increased. 169 patients profess the Roman Catholic faith; a weekly service is provided for those who are fit to attend. 15 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the asylum estate, but no less than 82 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts. It is hoped, however, that this proportion will be largely reduced when the paths about to be constructed around the estate are completed. Some of the airing courts we thought needed more attention. 42 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed. We must point out that very serious risk is run by the employment of male and female patients in association in the laundry.

Since the last visit a good deal has been done in the way of renovating the wards and dormitories and in effecting various minor improvements. A boot room is badly needed in connection with M 10 ward for the use of the working patients.

The beds and bedding were in good order.

Arrangements have not yet been made for the invariable and continuous presence of a superior officer at the bathing of the patients. We would again urge upon the committee the importance of this subject.

We saw dinner served to a considerable number of the patients, some of whom complained, and with reason, that the potatoes are but very seldom supplemented by a second vegetable at dinner time.

There was no record of seclusion or of the use of mechanical restraint, and no one was wearing an exceptionally strong dress at the time of our visit.

We are glad to be able to report that a third assistant medical officer has been appointed, and that a new mortuary and laboratory are to be provided.

The staff of attendants, though slightly stronger than it was, is, considering the number of helpless and feeble cases, in our opinion, still inadequate, giving for day duty only one attendant for $20\frac{1}{2}$ patients in the male and only one to 19 in the female division. The duration of service is not so good as could be wished, more than 41 per cent. of the total number having been in the asylum less than a year, and barely 10 per cent. more than five years.

(Signed) E. MARRIOTT COOKE,
W. E. FRERE,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

APPENDIX L.

REPORT BY TWO OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY WHO VISITED DARENTH ASYLUM ON THE 27TH APRIL, 1900.

LUNACY COMMISSION,

66, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.,

15th May, 1900.

We paid our usual annual visit of inspection to the Darenth Asylum on the 27th April, and found that the work of reorganisation of the administration departments has been practically completed. The medical superintendent, Dr. Taylor, has now associated with him four assistant medical officers, whilst other changes have been made to complete the fusion between the "schools" and adult

asylum. The children, however, have not yet been removed, and the educational part of the work here carried on is still in operation. Nor have the two nursing establishments been as yet amalgamated, a step which will doubtless be taken when the whole of the buildings are devoted to the accommodation of adult patients.

At the time of our visit there were on the books of the asylum 1,332 adult patients, 656 males and 676 females, and 612 children under the age of 16, of whom 391 were males and 221 females; giving a total of 1,944 inmates, giving estimated vacancies for 50 patients, two wards being closed for repairs. But of this number there were 10 children (9 males, 1 female) lodged at the Gore Farm Hospital, where they had been sent in consequence of having contracted scarlet fever. Since the visit paid by our colleagues on May 26th, 1899, there have been admitted into the institution 150 patients; during the same period 135 have been discharged. There have died 60, the mortality during the year 1899 on the average number resident in the whole asylum being 3·5 per cent.

Post-mortem examinations were made in no fewer than 58 cases, or 96·6 per cent. of the deaths; and in only three were bedsores existing on the body at death.

As regards the causes of death, none of which were exceptional in character, pneumonia and bronchitis accounted for 26·6 per cent., phthisis for 15 per cent., epilepsy for 11·6 per cent., and general paralysis for 8·3 per cent. An inquest was held in the case of one patient who died from natural causes.

The only zymotic diseases arising since the last visit have been 8 cases of chicken-pox and the 10 cases of scarlet fever above-mentioned; two members of the staff, one male attendant and one nurse, were also attacked by scarlet fever. None of these cases was fatal.

There have been four serious but non-fatal casualties, all being cases of simple fracture of bones. In one of these the fracture (of femur) occurred in a subject of progressive muscular dystrophy. Recourse has been had to mechanical restraint in the case of two patients for surgical reasons. The restraint was adopted on 19 occasions for a total duration of 362 hours. There has been no seclusion.

The present number of epileptics, all of whom sleep under supervision, is 642, or 33 per cent. of all under treatment.

On the night preceding our visit there were 538 patients reported to have wetted their beds, or 27·6 per cent. of the total number in the building. This is about the same proportion as was noticed at the visit of your [our] colleagues, who expressed the opinion that greater vigilance might effect a considerable reduction in this respect. We note that this subject has been considered by the medical superintendent, who has pointed out that the frequent wetting of beds occurs in spite of the fact that all patients known to be of defective habits are raised every two hours during the night, and we quite appreciate the difficulties which are encountered in dealing with subjects of this class.

The Sunday services in the chapel are attended by 775 patients, or 40 per cent. There are also 79 patients attending religious services other than those of the Church of England, and the asylum contains 50 inmates of the Roman Catholic faith, for whom, as well as for those of the Jewish persuasion, special services are arranged. The associated entertainments are usually attended by 833 patients, or 42·8 per cent. About 18 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the asylum grounds, and 72 per cent. daily beyond the airing courts. There are 27 per cent.

who are physically unable or unwilling to go beyond the airing courts, and about 5·5 per cent. confined therein owing to excitement, violence, or dirty habits. In respect to employment, 50 per cent. of the adult male patients and 30 per cent. of the adult female patients are occupied in some useful work, whilst there is still carried on in the schools a varied amount of very useful instructions in industrial pursuits, with results which are highly creditable to those who have charge of these departments.

The maintenance charge per week averages 9s. 9¼d.

The staff of attendants for the whole asylum, exclusive of head attendants, consists of 52 men and 94 women for day duty, giving a proportion of one to 20 male patients, and one to 9·5 female patients. For night duty there are 15 male attendants and 31 nurses. More than one-third (viz., 35·4 per cent.) of the whole staff have less than one year's service, whilst rather more than one-fourth (viz., 26·5 per cent.) have been in the employment of the asylum for five years and upwards. The exceptionally large number of the former class amongst the male attendants, viz., 35, or 52·2 per cent., may partly be explained by the fact that during the past year no fewer than 16 male attendants have been discharged for misconduct. On the other hand there is satisfactory evidence that the nursing is kept efficient, and we were pleased to learn that during the current year the first aid examination of the St. John Ambulance Association had been passed by 13 nurses and 5 attendants, and the second aid examination by 15 nurses and 11 attendants. We trust that steps will shortly be taken to improve the accommodation of the nursing staff in the main building. Here the nurses occupy single rooms pertaining to the patients' dormitories, and in this respect the contrast between this part of the institution and that of the schools is very great. Advantage may, it is hoped, be taken to remedy the defect when the amalgamation of the two nursing departments is brought about. The nurses' sitting room has been provided with a new pitch-pine floor and has been redecorated.

Many structural improvements have been effected during the past year and are still in progress, whilst others which are in contemplation will facilitate the working of the asylum under one administration. The plastering of the outside walls of the south-west aspect and part of the east sides of the front blocks and corridors of the adult asylum is nearly completed. The sanitary arrangements throughout this building have been remodelled, the floors of the new w.c.s been laid down in asphalt, and pedestal closets with automatic flush tanks erected, urinals being, we are glad to note, abolished. The work of redecoration of the adult asylum is now in course of execution, and many of the floors are being relaid with pitch pine. Those wards in which the work is completed present a cheerful appearance, and the flooring is a great improvement. Two of the wards (one on each side of the house) were closed at the time of our visit, where this work is being carried on. Other improvements comprise the erection of brick sheds for coal, foul linen, and dust outside blocks 1, 4, and 10; the introduction of hot air propulsion for the laundry drying closets; and the polishing of the floor of the recreation hall.

Amongst projected alterations, we are glad to learn that it is proposed to extend the laundry accommodation by the erection of foul linen wash-houses and to bring the disinfecting chamber into proximity with the laundry.

The kitchen, which will now be utilised for the whole institution, is to be connected with the pavilions by means of a tramway, whilst two new ovens are to be constructed. Changes are also to be made in respect to the store rooms and surgery, which will no longer require to be in duplicate. The airing courts are also to receive attention, which some of them certainly need.

We found the wards and dormitories in good order, but would point out that some new pianofortes on the female side would be of value. The patients, both adults and children, were neatly dressed, and most of them contented. We saw a good dinner of meat, potatoes, and pudding provided.

The case books are well kept, and much valuable clinical and pathological work is being carried on by the medical officer.

(Signed) SIDNEY COUPLAND,
 G. HAROLD URMSON,
 Commissioners in Lunacy

APPENDIX M.

OPERATIVE RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATURE OF STANDING ORDERS, PASSED BY THE ASYLUMS COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

(1.) VISITORS TO PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

That the privilege of receiving visitors be limited to 21 days in any one year, and to not more than two visitors on any one day; that the word "day" be interpreted to mean 24 hours or any part thereof that includes the night.

That the word "stay" in the resolutions of the Board be interpreted to mean passing the night at an institution.

That a register of visitors to principal officers be kept by the steward of each asylum, that such register be submitted to the sub-committee once every month, and that the payments in respect of visits be made quarterly. [8th January, 1900, vol. I., p. 199.]*

(2.) GAS PRODUCTS.

That the stewards of the three asylums be instructed not to dispose of any of the residual products of their asylum gasworks without the knowledge and consent of their institution sub-committees. [8th January, 1900, vol. I., p. 206.]

(3.) EXAMINATION OF GOODS.

That it be an instruction to the stewards of the three asylums that they are to examine all goods received from the central stores, and to immediately report to the head office and to their respective institution sub-committees any inferiority which they may find in the quality thereof. [8th January, 1900, vol. I., p. 208.]

(4.) PURCHASES OVER £5.

That it be an instruction to the several asylum sub-committees that when, in pursuance of prescribed authority, any expenditure is sanctioned by them which exceeds or is estimated to exceed the sum of £5 in one purchase or work, particulars thereof shall be reported to the Asylums Committee. [5th February, 1900, vol. I., p. 233.]

(5.) PATIENTS' BELONGINGS.

That the following rules concerning patients' money and patients' shopping be adopted and observed at each of the imbecile asylums :—

* The references are to the Minutes of the Asylums Committee

- (i.) All money and other belongings found upon the patients are to be handed to the steward, who shall take charge of them and keep an account thereof, which account shall be submitted to the institution sub-committee, who shall examine the same at least once in each quarter.
- (ii.) If at any time the amount of money standing to the credit of any one patient exceeds £1, the fact shall be reported by the steward to the sub-committee.
- (iii.) Small sums of money are to be issued to patients on the signed orders of the medical superintendent, which sums must be spent under the direct supervision of the attendant in charge. [19th February, 1900, vol. I., p. 239.]

(6.) TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT.

That the following rule regarding the payment of travelling expenses of candidates for appointment be adopted and observed at all the imbecile asylums:—The travelling expenses (third class) of those candidates for appointment who may be invited, under the authority of the medical superintendent, to visit one or other of the asylums, may be refunded to such candidates by the steward. [2nd April, 1900, vol. I., p. 272.]

(7.) SUPPLY OF GAS SHADES. &c.

The Asylums Committee endorsed the opinion of their Special Purposes Sub-Committee that the emolument of “unfurnished house” does not carry with it the right to be supplied with such gas-fittings accessories as globes or shades, chimneys, incandescent mantles, &c., even if chandeliers, brackets, &c., are supplied by the Managers. [2nd April, 1900, vol. I., p. 272.]

(8.) WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE ENGINEER OR THE SURVEYOR TO THE BOARD.

That it be an instruction to the Engineer to the Board and the Surveyor to the Board, when specifying the conditions under which any work that is likely to interfere in any way with the patients or the staff at any of the asylums is to be carried out, to consult the medical superintendent concerned before settling such conditions. [14th May, 1900, vol. I., p. 304.]

(9.) OCCASIONAL ABSENCE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

That the matrons and stewards of the asylums and the head schoolmistress at Darenth be instructed that on all occasions when they propose to be absent for any purpose whatever from the institution to which they are attached, they must acquaint the medical superintendent of their proposal, giving him as long a notice as possible, and be informed that the Asylums Committee are of opinion that if the medical superintendent should consider that the contemplated absence would prove inconvenient to the administration of the asylum he would be justified in requesting them not to so absent themselves. [11th June, 1900, vol. I., p. 312.]

(10.) ACCIDENTS TO PATIENTS.

That the question of reporting the circumstances of serious accidents to patients to the boards of guardians to whom such patients are respectively chargeable be submitted to the central asylums committee or to the institution sub-committee concerned, whichever meets first, and that in the latter case the institution sub-committee be authorised to deal with it. [25th June, 1900, vol. I., p. 335.]

(11.) CHRISTMAS EXTRAS.

That the issue of “extras” to the patients at Christmas time be authorised to a value for Caterham and Leavesden Asylums calculated at the rate of 6d. per head and to the value of £40 for Darenth Asylum, these sums to include “extras” of every kind outside the ordinary dietary scale, and any decorations thought to be necessary.

That the issue of “extras” to the officers at Christmas time be authorised to the value of 2s. for each officer who is entitled to board. [26th November, 1900, vol. I., p. 405.]

(12) INSPECTION OF ASYLUMS.

That the Asylums Committee do visit and inspect once a year the several imbecile establishments under the control of the Board. [11th June, 1900, vol. I., p. 330.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

(For the Statistical Tables referred to herein, see pp. 52 and 54 of vol. II.)

28th January, 1901.

We submit our report on the work of the ambulance service of the Board during the year 1900.

New office. In March, 1900, the Managers entered into occupation of their new office on the Victoria Embankment. The work of the Ambulance Department was carried out in the old office up to 8 p.m. on Saturday, the 24th March, and was commenced at the new office, to which the numerous private telephone lines and the National Telephone Exchange Company's instruments had been transferred in the meantime, on Monday, the 26th March, at 9 a.m. The more commodious and suitable accommodation provided for the Ambulance Department enables the work to be performed under much more satisfactory and comfortable conditions than were possible at Norfolk House. The department is now open on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, as well as on week-days, from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

LAND SERVICE.

Ambulance stations. The six ambulance stations continue to be maintained in a satisfactory state of repair, the minor repairs and painting being executed by the staff. All repairs to the vehicles at each station have been effected by the coachsmith. The wheels of nearly the whole of the ambulances have been retired with india-rubber tyres, at a total expenditure of £396. Two old van ambulances were condemned as worn out, and have been replaced by new ones. Nine sets of single and two of double harness have been purchased to replace a similar number of worn-out sets.

Work. The work of the ambulance stations depends on the number of cases of infectious diseases admissible to the Board's hospitals which occur in London. We therefore give the following particulars as to the prevalence of smallpox, scarlet, enteric, and typhus fevers, and diphtheria.

Of smallpox 87 (29)* cases were notified, of scarlet fever 13,806 (18,089), of enteric fever 4,297 (4,453), of typhus fever 7 (13), and of diphtheria (including membranous croup) 11,880 (13,684).

The percentage of notified cases which were removed to the Managers' hospitals was, as regards scarlet fever 75·88 (74·34), enteric fever 52·46 (including 200 cases taken to general hospitals) (40·78), typhus fever 14·29 (84·62), and diphtheria 73·58 (69·69). 94† (28) notified cases of smallpox were sent to the South Wharf, but only 66 (10‡) cases were sent on to the Hospital Ships. No correction has been made in the foregoing figures for mistakes in diagnosis.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1899.

† This is more than were notified. Presumably, certificates in respect of some of the cases returned home were not forwarded to the medical officers of health or were withdrawn.

‡ Exclusive of one case transferred from the Eastern Hospital.

Appendices A and B (see pp. 52 and 53, vol. II.) show the work performed by the six stations during the past year.

The following table briefly summarises the year's work of each station :—

STATION.	Number of Removals.	Number of Journeys.	Miles Run by Vehicles.
Eastern	6,063 (8,015)*	4,612 (5,211)	36,776 (42,661)
North-Western	4,779 (6,338)	3,316 (4,028)	25,901 (33,108)
Western	5,746 (6,914)	4,090 (4,392)	43,539 (41,053)
South-Western	5,304 (6 509)	3,950 (4,424)	38,301 (43,546)
South-Eastern	7,997 (8,747)	5,581 (5,991)	58,293 (58,292)
Brook	3,902 (5,596)	3,259 (4,138)	30,038 (41,707)
Totals	33,791 (42,119)	24,808 (28,184)	232,848 (260,367)

The following table shows (a) the greatest number of patients removed to hospital in a single day by each station ; and (b) the heaviest week's work of each station :—

STATION.	(a) Greatest number of patients removed in one day.		(b) Heaviest week's work.		
	Date.	Number.	Week ended	Removals (including transfers, &c.).	Mileage travelled.
Eastern	Oct. 22	31 (35)	Oct. 27	181 (272)	1,138 (1,391)
North-Western	„ 22	22 (23)	„ 27	139 (188)	816 (1,220)
Western	Nov. 26	27 (29)	Sept. 29	167 (195)	1,399 (1,481)
South-Western	Sept. 25	24 (32)	„ 29	142 (152)	1,145 (1,586)
South-Eastern	Oct. 8	24 (26)	Oct. 13	191 (274)	1,458 (1,779)
Brook	Nov. 3	15 (29)	Jan. 27	134 (197)	801 (1,421)

The Eastern Station again undertook the conveyance between the laundry of the Eastern Hospital and the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, of the linen, &c., used by the patients treated in two wards of the latter hospital which were hired by the Board for enteric patients.

The average length of the journeys at the different ambulance stations were as follow :—

	Removals from Home.	Transfers.	Average of every kind of Journey.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Eastern	7·5 (7·5)	17·8 (18·0)	7·9 (8·1)
North-Western	6·9 (7·3)	18·1 (18·0)	7·8 (8·2)
Western	9·3 (7·8)	27·1 (28·0)	10·6 (9·4)
South-Western	8·6 (8·7)	27·9 (22·5)	9·3 (9·8)
South-Eastern	9·2 (8·8)	17·3 (18·3)	10·44 (9·7)
Brook	8·7 (9·5)	14·4 (18·0)	9·2 (10·0)

In the case of a removal from home one patient is, as a rule, taken ; in the case of a transfer the average number of patients conveyed in a single vehicle would appear to be, at the

Eastern,	about	7 (10)	South-Western,	about	5 (6)
North-Western,	„	8 (10)	South-Eastern,	„	5 (6)
Western	„	7 (9)	Brook,	„	5 (7)

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1899.

Staff.

The health of the staff, both male and female, has been well maintained. At the Eastern Station 17 (12)* members have been off duty, 7 (5) of whom suffered from influenza, 1 from diphtheria, and 1 from scarlet fever, and others with minor disorders, involving in the aggregate a loss of service of 239 (102) days. At the North-Western Station 1 (5) member has been off duty for an aggregate of 14 (30) days. At the Western Station 7 (6) persons were off duty for an aggregate of 226 (98) days. At the South-Western Station 4 (1) persons were off duty for 41 (12) days. At the South-Eastern Station 3 (4) persons were off duty for a total of 38 (17) days. At the Brook Station 8 (9) persons were off duty for an aggregate of 52 (115) days.

There were 56 (77) resignations (including 8 (17) reservists who left to rejoin the army), 9 (12) discharges, 1 death, and 70 (90) appointments to the staff during the year; 4 (2) persons left without notice, and 6 (13) persons were transferred from one station to another.

Removals to the Managers' hospitals.

On reference to Appendix A (vol. II., p. 52) it will be seen that the total number of fever patients removed to the Managers' hospitals during the year was 21,430 (24,917). The removals of smallpox patients numbered 94 (28).

The average daily removals of fever patients in the first six months of the year was 53 (57), and during the last six months 65 (80).

The aggregate removals during the year, including the transfer of patients from one hospital to another, numbered 33,791 (42,119).

Smallpox patients admitted.

The 94† (28) patients certified as suffering from smallpox who were removed in the Managers' ambulances to South Wharf came from 26 out of the 31 poor law districts in the Metropolis, 1 from the Port of London, and 1 from West Ham. The monthly removals were as follow:—

January	...	...	21 (3)	July	...	...	13 (2)
February	...	...	5 (2)	August	..	...	2 (3)
March	...	...	4 (1)	September	...	...	1 (1)
April	...	...	10 (5)	October	...	...	1 (1)
May	...	...	9 (4)	November	...	...	4 (2)
June	...	...	21 (3)	December	...	...	2 (1)

In addition to the 94 cases mentioned above, 1 was sent to South Wharf in a parish ambulance, 2 patients were admitted to the Hospital Ships from Orsett Union (Essex) and 1 visitor to the Ships was detained there, as she was found to be convalescing from smallpox.

In 65 (10) of the 95 cases received at the wharf the diagnosis was confirmed by the medical officers who inspected the patients there.

Non-smallpox cases.

All of the 30 (18) patients who were, in the opinion of the Board's medical officers, not suffering from smallpox were returned to their homes.

Fever patients.

At the commencement of the year there were 4,895 (4,377) patients in the Managers' fever hospitals, distributed as follows:—

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1899.

† The actual number of patients was 93 one patient was sent twice (a non-smallpox case).

Hospital.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Eastern Hospital ...	75	221	—	46	—	342
North-Eastern Hospital	345	—	—	2	—	347
North-Western Hospital	235	90	—	58	—	383
Western Hospital ...	205	157	—	58	—	420
South-Western Hospital	178	108	—	22	—	308
Fountain Hospital ...	158	132	—	—	—	290
Grove Hospital...	45	159	—	116	—	320
South-Eastern Hospital	115	213	—	43	—	371
Park Hospital ...	204	264	—	35	—	503
Brook Hospital ...	268	180	—	21	—	469
Northern Hospital ...	479	71	—	—	—	550
Gore Farm Hospital ...	502	90	—	—	—	592
Totals ...	2,809	1,685	—	401	—	4,895

The total number of cases of all diseases under treatment fell to the minimum 2,948 (3,208)* for the year by May 5th (*April 29th*); it rose to 3,220 by the 28th May, and varied but little from that figure until the middle of August, when it began to decline. On the 1st September it had fallen to 2,998. After that date it again rose and attained the maximum, 4,779 (5,710), for the year on November 27th.

Patients

conveyed to
other places
than the
Managers'
hospitals.

Under the powers conferred by section 79 (3) of the "Public Health (London) Act, 1891," 327 (368) persons suffering from dangerous infectious disorders were conveyed in the Managers' ambulances during the year 1900. Of these 62 (28) were stated to have measles, 57 (76) scarlet fever, 103 (175) enteric fever, 40 (42) diphtheria, 51 (36) erysipelas, 4 (1) puerperal fever, 6 (5) chickenpox, and 4 (4) other diseases.

The total sum received by the Managers under this section of the Act during 1900 was £111 19s. 6d. (£98 8s. 6d.), of which £23 (£22 2s. 6d.) was in respect of the services of nurses. In a considerable number of cases payment was remitted on account of the want of means of the patients.

RIVER SERVICE.

Steamers.

The three ambulance steamboats—"Maltese Cross," "Albert Victor," and "Geneva Cross"—and the ambulance steam launch "White Cross" have been maintained in working order. The distance run collectively by the steamers to and from the Hospital Ships at Long Reach was 4,757 (3,540) miles, and they conveyed 1,635 (1,468) patients and other passengers, and 70 tons 2 cwt. (154 tons 10 cwt.) of stores, &c. (see Appendix C, vol. II., p. 54).

As in former years, several barges and other craft have come into collision with the Managers' steamers while lying at their moorings. The damage sustained has been made thoroughly good in every instance, and the total amount recovered in respect thereof during the year was £487 15s. 5d. (£174 8s. 9d.), making a total of £4,695 18s. 8d. recovered since 1885, in which year the present system of insurance against damage of all kinds, without the usual restrictive clauses, was first adopted.

Wharves.

The south wharf is the headquarters of the River Ambulance Service. On it are shelters for smallpox patients who cannot at once be sent down the river to the Hospital Ships and for patients whom the medical officer desires to detain under observation. The ambulance steamboats are also moored off the

* Italic figures and dates in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures and dates for 1899.

wharf. It is therefore necessary to maintain a somewhat considerable staff on the premises. The existing accommodation for the medical officer and the male subordinate staff consists of four houses adjoining the wharf, some cubicles in what was originally a stable, and an old barge hulk. The houses are old—too old for economical repair—and altogether they and the cubicles and hulk are, in our opinion, unsuitable and in some respects insanitary. We therefore recommended the Managers to have plans and estimates prepared for erecting new buildings for the accommodation of the staff for which it is desirable to provide at all times on these premises. Plans have accordingly been prepared, and are now under consideration.

The West and North Wharves and piers and buildings in connection therewith have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

Male staff. There have been 6 (11)* resignations and 7 (13) appointments during the year.

Female staff. Amongst the small staff of nurses, wardmaids and domestic servants retained at South Wharf in connection with the care of patients detained in the shelters and in the transport of patients by the steamboats, there have been only 3 resignations and 3 appointments in lieu thereof.

COST OF AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The total expenditure during the year ended at Michaelmas last is as under:—

	Ordinary.			Special.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Eastern Station...	4,142	12	5	...	...	...	4,142	12	5
	(3,863	5	1)	(13	4	9)	(3,876	9	10)
North-Western Station ...	3,371	0	8	...	...	...	3,371	0	8
	(3,450	4	5)	(2)	6	3)	(3,470	10	8)
Western Station ...	3,664	3	1	...	...	...	3,664	3	1
	(3,753	7	1)	...	...	...	(3,753	7	1)
South-Western Station ...	3,626	1	11	...	...	...	3,626	1	11
	(3,375	7	5)	...	...	...	(3,375	7	5)
South-Eastern Station ...	4,710	19	6	...	...	...	4,710	19	6
	(4,407	5	6)	...	...	...	(4,407	5	6)
Brook Station ...	3,524	16	2	...	...	...	3,524	16	2
	(3,487	18	4)	...	...	...	(3,487	18	4)
	23,039	13	9	...	...	...	23,039	13	9
	(£22,337	7	10)	(£33	11	0)	(£22,370	18	10)
River Service ...	5,065	11	10	2,072	5	8	7,137	17	6
	(4,872	15	10)	(529	7	6)	(5,402	3	4)
„ Medical Department ...	989	7	1	74	0	0	1,063	7	1
	(980	10	7)	...	...	...	(980	10	7)
	6,054	18	11	2,146	5	8	8,201	4	7
	(£5,853	6	5)	(£529	7	6)	(£6,382	13	11)

The ambulance nurses have, as in previous years, been drawn from the hospitals in proximity to the ambulance stations. For purposes of account and comparison as between the different institutions of the Board, the cost of their services has been assumed to be fairly represented by a fixed charge of 2s. 6d. per journey, and in the aggregate these charges amount to no less a sum than £2,893 10s. (£3,319) for the past year.

(Signed) E. S. ADEANE,
Chairman of the Committee.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1899.

FIRST REPORT OF THE HOSPITALS COMMITTEE (JUNE, 1899–DECEMBER, 1900).

(For the reports of the Medical Superintendents of Hospitals and Statistical Tables, see vol. II.)

The presentation to the Managers of our first report marks the commencement of a new series of annals of the Board's infectious hospitals.

Coming into office under a changed system of management, we met first as the Central Hospitals Committee in June, 1899. Over 30 years of the Board's work in the isolation and care of the infectious sick of London were behind us, and, in the hope that it may serve a useful purpose, we preface our report by an epitome of some of the principal events of the period during which has been evolved the present hospital system.

Historical. To those who look back from these times of advanced and advancing knowledge in medical and sanitary science it is difficult to realise that one of the reasons that induced the Government of the day to pass the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867 (the Act to which the Metropolitan Asylums Board owes its existence), was that in those days persons of the pauper class who were stricken with fever or smallpox were treated in the workhouses, to the obvious risk of the other occupants, and indeed to the community at large.

The newly-constituted Board met for the first time on the 22nd June, 1867, their duties, among others, being to establish isolation provision for infected sick cases arising among the pauper class of the Metropolis.

In about three years sites had been acquired and three large hospitals had been erected, equipped, and opened for patients—one at Hampstead, now known as the North-Western Hospital: one at Homerton, now the Eastern Hospital; and a third at Stockwell, now the South-Western Hospital. Scarlet fever, enteric fever, and typhus fever—the last a virulent disorder, happily now of infrequent occurrence—were the classes of disease for which these hospitals were built, while on the same sites, but in distinct buildings, provision was made for smallpox cases.

Smallpox. The Board's first encounter with smallpox took place in 1870–73. when in little more than two years over 16,000 patients were admitted to their hospitals.

Nothing like that epidemic from the point of view of severity and mortality has since been seen in London. In 1876, however, smallpox began to resume serious proportions, and, the necessity of additional resources being evident, the simultaneous erection of two more hospitals, one at Old Kent Road and the other at Fulham, was undertaken. They were opened in 1877, and are now known as the South-Eastern and Western Hospitals.

After about three years of diminishing numbers, smallpox once more became prevalent; and at this period (1881) it may be said that the Board reached a critical stage in its history. It was alleged that the aggregation in hospital of persons suffering from smallpox caused smallpox in the neighbourhood. Legal proceedings were taken against the Board, and they found themselves restrained by injunction from using their hospital at Hampstead for smallpox and from receiving into their hospital at Fulham any smallpox patient from a distance

beyond a radius of one mile from that hospital; and these successes in the courts stimulated similar actions against the Board in respect of the hospitals at Stockwell and Homerton.

With the Hampstead Hospital closed, with smallpox rife, and the responsibility of its isolation still resting upon them, it is not surprising that the Board, taking into account the seriousness of the situation, should have adopted a resolution on the 14th May, 1881, in the following terms:—

“That, in consideration of the alarming and continued increase of the epidemic of smallpox in the Metropolis, and having regard to the recent decision of the House of Lords, which has so completely fettered the action of the Asylums Board, this Board do again strongly urge upon the Local Government Board the great necessity for immediate legislation upon the question, and that they should at once introduce a Bill into Parliament to define, and, if requisite, to enlarge the powers of the Metropolitan Asylums District Board and the several local authorities, to enable them to perform in the present, and any future epidemic of disease, in a successful and satisfactory manner, and without molestation, the several duties which the Act of 1867 contemplated should be performed by them.”

The Local Government Board having asked what were the specific amendments of the law which would, in the Managers' judgment, be best calculated to remove the difficulties in which they were placed, a resolution was adopted as follows:—

“That in the opinion of the Managers (1) an Act should be passed making it compulsory upon the Managers to provide hospital accommodation for persons suffering in the Metropolis from disease, as well infectious as otherwise; and to enable them to do so the more effectually the Lands Clauses Act should be incorporated with the proposed new Act, and it should be enacted that the same consequences should follow from the acts of the Managers as if the hospitals now in existence or hereafter to be erected by the Managers had been expressly sanctioned by Act of Parliament; (2) provision should be made in any new Act for the compulsory notification of any infectious or contagious disease in every class of the community to the respective sanitary authorities.”

The year 1881 was marked by the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole matter of the hospital provision for infectious disease. The Board took a prominent part in furnishing information to the Commissioners, and members of the Board were examined. The Commissioners' report, containing important recommendations affecting the Board's work, to which reference is made later, was submitted to Parliament in 1882.

While expressing themselves as quoted above, the Board did not abate their energies to meet the smallpox epidemic which was then rapidly spreading, but took very important and practical steps to cope with it.

Land in their possession was vacant at Darenth, near Dartford, and there they set up a camp hospital for convalescing smallpox cases. In addition to this they hired from the Admiralty two ships, the “Atlas” and the “Endymion.” Both ships were moored in the Thames, at Greenwich, the “Atlas” being used as a hospital and the “Endymion” for the administration and staff. They also established land and river ambulance services to ensure, what had not been their duty hitherto, the proper and prompt removal of patients.

At the close of the epidemic the camp hospital was disestablished; the “Atlas” and “Endymion” were removed from Greenwich to Long Reach, where, together with the ship “Castalia,” which was subsequently purchased and equipped for smallpox purposes, they now lie moored.

This was the commencement of the important policy, deliberately adopted by the Board, of the treatment *out of the Metropolis* of all cases of smallpox, a policy of which it is to be remarked that the reduced rate of mortality of smallpox during recent years coincides with the period of isolation of all patients outside London. The Board have never had reason to regret the new departure they then inaugurated.

In 1884 another serious epidemic of smallpox occurred. In addition to the Hospital Ships, another camp hospital was hastily set up at Darenth for smallpox convalescing cases, but here again the Board were called upon to defend an action at law. The camp hospital was alleged to be a nuisance. This action, however, failed.

It may be mentioned here that the litigation, already referred to in respect of the Hampstead and the Fulham Hospitals, was eventually brought to an end (March, 1884) by arrangement.

In 1890, a permanent convalescent hospital (named Gore Farm Hospital) was built for smallpox at Darenth, and the Board now possess there accommodation for 1,192 patients convalescing from smallpox.

Although the isolation of smallpox has been and must always remain the Asylums Board's most important function from the point of view of the safety of the Metropolis, yet the aggregate number of smallpox patients (63,634) actually treated up to 31st December, 1900, falls far short of those treated for other infectious diseases (244,424) during the same period.

Fever. In the year 1887, the admissions into the fever hospitals rose so rapidly as to far exceed any previous numbers or expectations, and the growing demands of London indicated that the Board's existing provision would have to be considerably increased.

Several causes combined to account for this—

1. The establishment of a properly equipped ambulance service for the whole Metropolis afforded facilities for prompt and careful removal which had been lacking under the haphazard and defective parochial arrangements. A special tribute of praise is due to the nurses, who took a deep interest in carrying out this work, and by their personal tact and good management overcame the prejudices of the patients and their friends ;

2. Legislation, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission (referred to above), had secured to the inhabitants of the Metropolis the free use of the infectious hospitals provided by the Board, without distinction of person or class ;

3. An agitation for the isolation of diphtheria cases had resulted in the Board being called upon to provide beds for this disease, in addition to the fevers already received into their hospitals ;

4. An act for the compulsory notification of infectious diseases, the importance of which had been urged by the Board before the Royal Commission, was passed, respecting which it was gratifying to the Board to be informed by the Local Government Board that "it has been satisfactory to the President to be able to "carry these measures containing the provisions which were desired by the "Managers" (5th September, 1889); and

5. The advantages of isolation and of experienced medical attendance and skilled nursing in hospital, compared with the inconvenience and expense of detention at home, were being recognised, and the Board's hospitals began to be what may be termed "popular."

But the difficulty of obtaining sites for the additional accommodation which London needed for fever and diphtheria cases offered a very serious problem and consumed valuable time.

On the one hand it was required of the Board to provide a sufficient number of conveniently placed and properly equipped hospitals, the absence of which constituted a grave danger to the health of the community; but on the other hand it might almost be said that the efforts of the Managers to do their duty were paralysed by the insufficiency of the powers conferred upon them by Parliament.

Despite these difficulties, however, the Board acquired sites (though not all in situations they most desired) and erected as many as five large additional fever hospitals between the years 1892 and 1899—one, a temporary structure (North-Eastern Hospital), in 1892, built, equipped, and opened in a little over six weeks; another temporary one (Fountain Hospital) established the following year in about the same time; and three others later built in permanent materials.

Though not so entitled, the Board have become, in fact, the central infectious hospital authority for London. They not only provide for those suffering from fevers and smallpox, but if, unfortunately, cholera should ever again visit the Metropolis, it would be their duty to isolate those attacked. The fact is not generally known that when visitations were feared in 1883, 1892, and 1893, the Board made extensive and elaborate preparations to meet them.

Again, if plague should find its way into London—an apprehension causing some anxiety at the present moment—on the Managers will fall the task of providing accommodation for the sufferers.

Hospital control and management—Central committee. Coming now to recent events, we would remind the Managers that from almost the beginning of the Board's history until 1899 each hospital was managed by a separate committee, who were responsible to the Board direct and to whom it was the custom to delegate "all the powers which the Managers are authorised to delegate to their committees under the orders of the Local Government Board"; but as the work grew in extent and importance, the need of co-ordinating the management and the control of the several sections of the Board's work became imperative. An order issued by the Local Government Board effected a change in this respect. Under its mandate a scheme for the constitution of central committees was adopted, and the Hospitals Committee was created.

It is worthy of notice that the number of Managers prepared to accept a seat on the committee has never reached the total membership of 51 contemplated by the Board.

Our first meeting was held on the 5th June, 1899, when we appointed Mr. A. C. Scovell, J.P., to be our chairman, and Mr. R. M. Hensley, J.P., to be our vice-chairman. These gentlemen were re-appointed in those respective capacities on the re-election of committees in May of the following year.

We appointed a sub-committee for each hospital, and have also set up three standing sub-committees for central work of various kinds.

During our eighteen months of office (*i.e.*, from June, 1899, to December, 1900) we held 35 meetings; our hospital sub-committees held 431 meetings, and our central sub-committees 91, or an aggregate of 557 meetings.

These figures of themselves give but an inadequate idea of the time and labour expended in visiting and inspecting the various establishments and in discussing and investigating the numberless problems of most varied character which have presented themselves for solution.

Hospitals. On coming into office in June, 1899, we took over twelve hospitals, and we opened a thirteenth (the Grove Hospital) two months afterwards.

The following is a list of the hospitals at present under our management:—

Eastern, Homerton, opened February, 1871.

North-Eastern, Tottenham, opened October, 1892.

North-Western, Hampstead, opened January, 1870.

Western, Fulham, opened March, 1877.

South-Western, Stockwell, opened January, 1871.

Fountain, Tooting Graveney, opened October, 1893.

Grove, Tooting Graveney, opened August, 1899.

South-Eastern, New Cross, opened March, 1877.

Park, Lewisham, opened November, 1897.

Brook, Shooter's Hill, opened August, 1896.

Northern (for convalescing patients), Winchmore Hill, opened September, 1887.

Gore Farm (for convalescing patients), Darenth, opened October, 1890.

Hospital Ships (for smallpox patients), moored in Long Reach, near Dartford—"Atlas" and "Endymion," opened July, 1881; "Castalia," opened June, 1884.

In addition to these thirteen hospitals, two hospitals (one at Joyce Green, Dartford, for smallpox patients, and one at Carshalton, for convalescing fever cases) are in course of provision.

The existing thirteen hospitals provide considerably more than 6,000 beds for patients.

Patients' accommodation—General. The district served by the Board covers an area of about 121 square miles, and comprises nearly 1,900 miles of streets and roads, and nearly 600,000 inhabited houses. The estimated population in 1900 was at least $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

The Board also receive under special agreement patients from the Urban District of Tottenham, and the hospitals are open, when necessity arises, to any of the children of the schools outside the Metropolis belonging to the London School Board or to the various Metropolitan Poor Law authorities.

In 1900, 21,739 patients were admitted, which, with 4,902 remaining from the previous year, make a total treated of 26,641. Of these 22,490 either died or were discharged recovered after an average stay of 60.5 days. The total days'

maintenance of all patients at all hospitals during the year ended Michaelmas, 1900, amounted to 445,743 days, the daily average number of patients being 3,969.

The number under treatment at one time varied from 2,954 in May to 4,781 in November.

To determine the proper number of beds for the cases of infectious disease which may arise among the population of London, and to provide these beds where they are likely most to be needed, remain problems which present perpetual difficulties. Past experience avails but little, owing to the erratic behaviour of infectious disease. To provide for the worst that could happen would be to impose on the Metropolis an intolerable burden of expenditure. To estimate too low or to postpone provision until infectious disease is immediately threatening involves the risk of having to build in emergency, hurriedly and at great cost, with the probability of failure after all in the purpose of isolation. What ought to be the amount of accommodation that should be ready beforehand it is impossible to say with exactness. The best that we can do is to observe closely such indications as offer and endeavour to strike a balance of probabilities.

The difficulties of adjusting the accommodation to the fluctuating needs of the infectious sick are not lightened by the fact that at all times a considerable number of beds have been, often improperly and needlessly, occupied by (a) persons not suffering from the disease the certification of which has gained them admission, and (b) patients detained for fear of infection longer than is in fact necessary.

The exact figures of group (a) will be found in the Board's published statistics, and are of the deepest interest.

With regard to group (b), we have hopes that an improved state of things may in time be brought about, and that the average duration of the stay of patients in hospital may be lessened when a more intimate knowledge is acquired of the laws which govern the conveyance of infection.

In this connection the Managers will remember that in July, 1898, they appointed Dr. W. J. R. Simpson, M.D., to investigate alleged "return cases" of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

On his report, covering a period of six months, commencing on the 1st October, 1898, and ending on the 31st March, 1899, the medical superintendents of our hospitals furnished us with extremely valuable observations, which, together with a supplementary report from Dr. Simpson, were sent to the Royal College of Physicians. The College were informed that "looking at the importance of the subject, and to the bearings it has upon the administration of the large infectious hospitals under the Asylums Board's control, the Central Hospitals Committee would greatly value the expression by the College of an opinion as to whether, and if so, under what conditions, the present period of detention in hospital could consistently with public safety be shortened."

In reply to this communication the College furnished the Board with a valuable expression of their opinion, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate here, as all the papers associated with this important matter have been published in a separate pamphlet.

Effect has been given to their recommendations; and in particular arrangements have been made for the continuance of investigations by a medical officer in the Board's employ.

Post-scarlatinal diphtheria. Patients suffering from scarlet fever are liable to develop diphtheria, and *vice versa*. This tendency, it has been alleged, may have been sometimes intensified by the treatment of both these disorders in the same hospital, and, while we are by no means convinced that this has been the case in connection with the Board's hospitals, it has been decided, having regard to the ready means which the juxtaposition of the Board's Fountain and Grove Hospitals affords, to try the effect of separating these diseases at those two hospitals, viz., by using one exclusively for scarlet fever cases and the other exclusively for diphtheria and enteric fever cases. This new allocation will come into operation during the year 1901, and the experiment will be watched with much interest.

Scarlet fever, 1900. During the year 1900 the admissions of cases of scarlet fever numbered 10,343, less than the preceding year by 22 per cent. This decrease was all the more welcome owing to the pressure for beds for diphtheria and enteric.

The opening of the new Grove Hospital (September, 1899) and the continued use of the Convalescent (Smallpox) Hospital at Gore Farm, Darent, were of considerable value in dealing with the seasonal prevalence of scarlet fever. No patient suffering from this disease was refused admission in 1900, which has not been the case every year.

Enteric fever, 1900. The Board's hospitals received 1,728 cases of enteric fever during the year 1900. In addition, under an old arrangement, enteric fever cases to the number of 201 were treated in certain of the general hospitals at the Board's expense, while under a special agreement with the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, N.E. (first made at a time of pressure in 1899 and renewed in 1900), beds for enteric fever were hired at that hospital.

The greatly increased demand for accommodation for cases of enteric fever during the years 1899 and 1900 as compared with the Board's previous experience is noteworthy. The removal to hospital of such cases is especially desirable as many of the patients are breadwinners, whose restoration to health is of the utmost importance to those depending on them, and who would not be in a position to command in their own homes the skilful and vigilant nursing which can alone cope with this malady.

The increased numbers appear to be due not so much to general prevalence as to certain local outbreaks (notably in Southwark, St. Pancras, and Lambeth).

This circumstance has added materially to the difficulty of finding beds, as sufferers from this disease cannot be exposed to prolonged transport with impunity, and consequently must be taken, as a rule, to the hospitals nearest to their homes, instead of being dispersed, as can be done with scarlet fever patients, among the more distant hospitals.

Diphtheria, 1900. Diphtheria cases were not admissible into the Board's hospitals until the year 1888.

Since that date the number of admissions has grown steadily and constantly from 722 in 1889 to 7,873 in the year just past.

Though the average stay of diphtheria patients in hospital is considerably less, say 55.3 days as against 71.7 days in the case of scarlet fever, its treatment, as is

perhaps indicated by its greater case-mortality, presents far more difficulty than that disease.

The advantages afforded by treatment in the Managers' hospitals are unhappily neutralised in many cases by the late period of the disease at which the removal of the patient to hospital is sought. For this, of course, the Metropolitan Asylums Board are not responsible, nor are we prepared to suggest a remedy.

The pressure of diphtheria necessitated some re-adjustment of beds, but for this disease (as well as for enteric fever) the new additional buildings at the North-Eastern Hospital will be available during 1901.

In connection with diphtheria, an important step was taken by the Board on the 8th December, 1894, when they afforded facilities to their medical superintendents for applying the remedy known as antitoxic treatment, by accepting the offer of the Laboratories Committee of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to supply antitoxin serum for their use. The statistical tables furnished annually by medical superintendents record the results of this treatment.

During the past year the cost of the antitoxin serum supplied has been somewhat in excess of that of previous years, the price to the Managers coming out at an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000 units against an average of $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. during the year 1899.

The cause of this increase is to be found in the demand for serum of a greater potency, viz., of 400 units per c.c., as it is only, on an average, one in every four horses that gives antitoxin serum of this potency; and as it is impossible to tell until a horse has been under treatment for some months whether or not it will prove of value in this respect, it will be seen how desirable it is to keep sufficient horses to guard against disappointment.

“From a scientific point of view, researches are constantly proceeding in the “laboratories for the purpose of improving the antitoxin, and of discovering, if “possible, the causes of the rashes and joint pains which occasionally arise from “the antitoxin treatment. Fresh information is gradually being accumulated “which it is hoped, before long, will enable these drawbacks to be remedied.”

We submit in Appendix A (vol. II., pp. 55 to 67) the reports of the medical superintendents of the several fever hospitals.

We have dwelt at some length in the historical part of our report upon smallpox outbreaks, and the fact will have been noted that in 1884–5 the Hospital Ships were moored in the Thames outside London. The following table shows the admissions into the Board's smallpox hospitals from 1884, viz.:—

**Smallpox,
1900.**

1884	6,363	1893	2,376
1885	6,146	1894	1,117
1886	99	1895	941
1887	56	1896	190
1888	62	1897	70
1889	5	1898	5
1890	22	1899	18
1891	63	1900	66
1892	325		

If it is difficult to gauge what hospital accommodation should be provided for fever, these fluctuating figures will show how far more difficult it is to forecast the behaviour of smallpox. To be of real use as a means of defence, an isolation hospital must be maintained in a state of constant readiness, and that is the condition in which the Board have deliberately resolved to keep their smallpox arrangements. The cost to the Metropolis exclusive of ambulance charges of this insurance against smallpox outbreaks is about £10,000 per annum. Considerable as this annual charge is compared with the number of patients treated, its value is tested by London's comparative freedom from smallpox, and when we look at the cost of past smallpox epidemics, both in lives and money (the 1884-85 smallpox epidemic cost London nearly a quarter of a million of money), and at the dislocation of trade which epidemics involve generally, it will not be deemed excessive.

For the origin and spread of the outbreaks with which London has been visited during the past year and for other details we refer the Managers to the highly interesting report of the medical superintendent of the Hospital Ships (Appendix B, vol. II., p. 103).

**Smallpox
diagnosis.**

It is satisfactory to state that, during the year 1900, only one case, other than smallpox, got through the Board's diagnosing station at South Wharf, where all cases certified as smallpox are examined, and either passed or returned home by the Board's expert.

**Smallpox
cases from
outside
authorities.**

Applications from the Admiralty and from certain district councils outside the Metropolis for permission to send smallpox cases to the Board's hospitals have been granted "on the understanding that a suspension of the arrangement may become necessary through an outbreak of smallpox, or even the apprehension of an outbreak of smallpox, in London or its vicinity."

**Staff—
General.**

The maintenance of so many hospitals and the care of so large a number of patients involve the services of about 3,000 officers and servants of all grades.

Speaking generally, the conduct of this large staff and their devotion to their duty has been most creditable to them and very satisfactory to us. That the patients have received attention and care is, we think, evidenced positively by numberless spontaneous expressions of appreciation by themselves and their friends, and negatively by the extreme rarity of complaints or allegations of neglect. Our practice has been to refer all complaints to a standing sub-committee by whom the circumstances are thoroughly sifted, and who report to us any defect of system or individual negligence or incompetence that may be disclosed.

As desired by the Board, we have been engaged for some time in laying down a scheme showing the normal staff to be employed at each establishment, but the fluctuations of disease and other circumstances which require much deliberation render this a task of some difficulty, and it is still incomplete.

The health of the hospitals staff during the last year has not been so well maintained as we could have wished. The details are set forth in a very valuable table in the Board's statistics. The regulations of the Board as to the medical

examination of all their servants on appointment should, if properly carried out, prove of great advantage.

Staff—
Principal **Medical Superintendents.**—Only one appointment has been made, viz.,
and medical Dr. James Edward Beggs to the charge of the Grove Hospital.
officers. **Assistant Medical Officers.**—Of this class 7 have left the Board's
service during 1900, and 14 have entered it.

The changes in this branch of the service have been rather more frequent than has been ordinarily the case. The war partly accounts for this, a considerable number of the Board's medical officers having been accepted for service in South Africa.

The medical staff are now appointed without limitation to any particular hospital, and the easy interchangeability which this method affords is of much convenience, particularly in cases of sudden illness or other contingency requiring to be met by prompt transfer.

We have taken measures to limit, as far as possible, the employment—always undesirable—of temporary medical assistants, and as a step in this direction have arranged that annual leave of all assistant medical officers shall be taken only during the slack season.

Matrons. The Managers, at our request, in December, 1899, improved the position of our matrons by raising the scale of their salaries from a maximum of £100 per annum to £100 per annum rising by annual increments of £5 to £150 per annum.

One resignation took place during the year 1900, viz., of Miss E. J. Atkins (Park Hospital).

The following were appointed, viz., Miss E. Buxton (Park Hospital) and Miss E. J. West (Grove Hospital).

Stewards. The vacancy which occurred at the North-Western Hospital by the resignation of Mr. A. E. Boyce was filled by the appointment of Mr. W. F. Chapman.

Chaplains. The vacancy which occurred at the South-Eastern Hospital by the resignation of the Rev. C. E. T. Whitfield was filled by the appointment of the Rev. J. A. Richards, who, however, resigned the post in November, through ill-health.

Nurses. The total number of this class employed on the 1st January, 1900, was 1,353, of whom 374 were charge nurses, 359 first assistants, and 620 second assistants.

During 1900, 708 were appointed and 747 left the service.

Other
Officers and Of these 316 males left and 309 entered the service. Of female
servants. officers and servants, other than matrons and nurses, 716 left the
service and 719 were engaged.

Board's
estate. The Board's hospitals form a group of properties of unique character and of a value which has been greatly enhanced from time to time by judicious additions and improvements suggested by experience. The maintenance of the buildings and the upkeep of the fences, roads, paths, and drains

in connection therewith entail, as the Board are aware, a large annual outlay. For the year ended at Michaelmas, 1900, it amounted to £21,815. The determination of what is necessary for these objects and the consideration of the best methods of carrying the decisions into effect have consumed during the past year much of our time and attention.

The largest item under the head of maintenance is that of painting and cleansing. The purposes for which the hospitals exist render it obviously necessary that these operations, especially so far as concerns the patients' quarters, should be carried out as far as possible during the slack season only, when the smaller number of cases permits each ward to be emptied in turn.

In addition to works of maintenance, we have thought it right to execute a considerable number of works of a special character, some of which have been already brought to the notice of the Board. Of the principal of such works, some of which were still in hand at the end of 1900, we append a list (Appendix C).

For advising on, designing, and supervising the execution of the above we have made use, as far as possible, of the services of the Surveyor to the Board, believing that the expert knowledge which he brings to bear ought to tend to produce economy and sound work.

Engineering Under this title we include coal consumption, smoke prevention, boilers, engines, electric plant, gas, water supply and softening, heating of buildings, laundry machinery and fittings, kitchen fittings, fire-extinguishing plant, refuse destructors, lightning conductors, lifts, telephones, electric bells.

Under the above heads very many questions have been dealt with by the Engineer to the Board on reference from the committee and under special instructions. He has further been called in to advise on all appointments of those very important and responsible officers, the resident engineers, and as to the classification, the hours, and terms of employment of engine drivers and stokers.

In cases of emergency he has always been at the immediate disposal of the hospital authorities.

The assistance thus afforded by a thoroughly competent expert has been of the greatest advantage to us and has greatly conduced to efficiency as well as economy. It is, however, to be noted that, except so far as a general mandate to study the saving of fuel carries him, this officer has no express power or responsibility of general supervision.

The past year has seen the completion of two important improvements which have been some time in hand under the supervision of the Works Committee, viz., the installation of electric light at the Northern Hospital and the reconstruction of almost the whole of the heating arrangements at the South-Eastern Hospital.

Both these works involved considerable and expensive additions to the boiler and furnace power and the building of new chimney shafts. We have no reason to regret the outlay in either case.

The Managers are aware that at an infectious hospital the laundry is a very important and costly department. The total number of pieces washed during 1900 at all the Board's hospitals amounted to 3,489,831, necessitating the employment of about 220 persons. These figures sufficiently indicate the wide field for good management presented by this branch of our business.

The selection of suitable machinery is now the subject of careful inquiry based on scientific knowledge and practical considerations; and we are awaiting with keen interest the completion of a new laundry at the North-Eastern Hospital, which promises to be in many respects a great improvement upon those of an older type.

**Medical students—
instruction.** A course of lectures in a fever hospital is now an essential part of the curriculum of every medical student. The Board's hospitals were thrown open for this purpose in 1890. Since that date no fewer than 2,630 students of both sexes have availed themselves of the privilege. During 1900, 495 attended the classes.

In order that the patients should under no circumstances suffer by any interference with the routine of the hospital, we have requested the medical superintendents to arrange that their lectures shall not be given before 1.30 in the afternoon.

Food and clothing. The diets of the patients are prescribed by the medical officers, and with their discretion the Managers never interfere. The rations of officers and servants are limited by a scale which has been in force for some years. There is no distinction of quality in the provisions with which patients and officers are served, and we have reason to believe that the standard has on the whole been well maintained.

The Managers are aware that the practice of purchasing ready-made clothing has been to a great measure abandoned. Facilities for obtaining cheap labour may enable contractors to supply articles at a considerably lower price than they can be made up in the needlerooms at the several hospitals, but the advantage is only apparent, as the supervision over both materials and work exercised by our matrons produces clothing far more suitable and durable, and more than compensates, we are convinced, for any difference in original cost.

Furniture. During the past year we have had no occasion to make any important additions to the equipment of any hospital. We have, however, sanctioned a schedule of what will be, in our judgment, necessary for the opening of the new buildings at the North-Eastern Hospital in the coming year, and the provision of our requirements is now in the hands of the Contract Committee.

Precautions against fire. This subject has engaged our attention. We do not pretend that any arrangements which we can make will cope with a serious conflagration, but, since the first moments of an outbreak are of the utmost importance, we have sought to provide ready means for checking a fire at its onset. We have appointed a fire inspector to advise upon the appliances for extinguishing fire and to exercise the staff in fire drill, and we have obtained from him useful reports.

Conclusion of record. This record closes with the end of the year 1900, at which time we had been in office for a term of only 18 months. It is unsafe to judge of results from so short a period of work under the new system, but, speaking from a general point of view, there is no doubt that, under the changed order of things, a larger conception of their responsibilities and a wider survey are practicable to Managers to-day than was ever possible under the former

separate committee system. Facilities for acquiring knowledge on even the most trivial circumstance at a hospital are easy under the new system ; proposals involving expenditure, whether great or small, come under closer scrutiny ; intercommunication between hospitals is readily accomplished ; while on questions concerning general administration and procedure, direct consultations which we have held with the medical superintendents have proved of immense value. On matters of defects needing rectification and on special points requiring delicate negotiation and private consideration, the advantages of these conferences are obvious.

At the commencement of our work an accumulation of subjects was handed over to us for consideration. Some of these we have dealt with. Those which remain will be brought forward as soon as circumstances permit, and we can only now add that, while conscious of the responsibilities which the Board have entrusted to us, and endeavouring to proceed with care in this new departure, our aim has been to keep at the highest possible standard of excellence the infectious hospital service of the Board.

Before concluding our report we would express our gratification at the cheerful alacrity that has been shown by all the medical superintendents in giving us, in very busy circumstances, valuable information and statistics whenever our business has required. With their ready co-operation and the loyal assistance of the other principal officers, the work of administering the important institutions under our control is rendered less laborious.

AUGUSTUS C. SCOVELL.

9th May, 1901.

Chairman of the Hospitals Committee.

(For Appendices A and B, see vol. II., pp. 55 and 103.)

APPENDIX C.

HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT.

List of Principal Works initiated by the Hospitals Committee from the time of its first appointment to the 31st December, 1900.

GENERAL WORKS.

		£	s.	d.
Eastern Hospital ...	External painting and other work ...	634	2	6
	Repairs to corridor floors ...	351	13	0
	Path-making ...	60	0	0
North-Eastern Hospital	Repairing internal roads ...	94	16	9
North-Western Hospital	Raising of balcony railings and provision of gates to fire-escape staircases ...	110	11	0
	Rebuilding chimney shafts in certain wards...	64	1	3
	Repairs to drains and alterations to flushing tanks ...	28	13	8
	Repair of roadway to valley wards ...	69	0	0
	Repair of flooring of isolation block ...	70	0	0
Western Hospital...	Laying of granolithic paving on the ground adjoining the steward's store ...	106	15	0
South-Western Hospital	Extension of coal store and of engineer's workshop ...	145	0	0
Grove Hospital ...	Painting of outside ironwork. (Estimate) ...	235	0	0
	Bronzing and lacquering plates of radiators and ventilators ... about	80	0	0
Park Hospital ...	Cottage for engineer. (Estimate) ...	310	0	0
Brook Hospital ...	Laying out of about 7 acres of vacant land. (Estimate) ...	958	0	0
	Repairs and additions to tar-paving ... about	490	0	0
Northern Hospital ...	Adaptation of former divided dormitory as a recreation room for male staff ...	5	18	0
	Repairs to chimney stacks in huts and to verandah of one of pavilions. (Estimate)	130	0	0
Gore Farm Hospital ...	Repairs to two cottages... ..	90	0	0
	Repair and improvement of destructor ...	116	4	6

ENGINEERING WORKS.

North-Eastern Hospital	Improvement of heating arrangements ...	303	8	0
Western Hospital...	Provision of mechanical stokers for three boilers ...	313	0	0
South-Western Hospital	Alterations to drying horses ...	122	0	0
	Provision of covers for steam mains ...	68	14	0
	Repair of chimney stack ...	80	0	0
	Repairs to hot-water pipes ...	58	8	1
Grove Hospital ...	Covering of steam pipes... .. about	54	0	0
Northern Hospital ...	Provision of iron guards for hot-water pipes in wards ...	290	11	6
Gore Farm Hospital ...	Laying new water main. (Estimate) ...	118	0	0
The several hospitals ...	Provision of automatic steam regulators for hot-water heaters ...	829	0	0

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, with visible stitching or staples. The page is oriented vertically.

